



The Author of

WILLIAM DAWSON Esq.

Master of the Ceremonies at the New Rooms.

Published in 1791, by J. D. Dawson, at the New Rooms.

T H B

NEW BATH GUIDE;

Or, Useful POCKET COMPANION

For all Persons residing at or resorting to this ANTIENT CITY.

Giving an Account of

The first Discovery of its Medicinal Waters

By King BLADUD;

Nature and Efficacy of the WARM BATHS and SUDATORIES,

With the Rules and Prices of Bathing and Pumping.

The Virtues of the BATH WATERS used internally and externally.

LISTS OF THE

Medical Faculty,	Lodging-Houses,	Machines, &c.
Artists,	Boarding Ditto,	Waggons,
Attornies,	Price of Lodgings,	Carriers,
Inns and Taverns,	Chairmen's Fares,	Post, &c.

Institution and present State of the GENERAL HOSPITAL;

Description of the Assembly-Rooms, Public-Charities, Churches,
Chapels, and other Edifices.

The Principal Roads to different Parts of the Kingdom: With a Description of the City of Bristol, and the Hotwells. Monuments of Antiquity and Gentlemens' Seats in the Environs of Bath.

DIRECTIONS for Passing the SEVERN into WALES;

And many other Particulars worthy Observation.

[The Whole embellished with six Copper-Plate Engravings, viz. Portraits of both Masters of the Ceremonies, Plan of the City, Elevation of the Town-Hall, View of the Crescent, and Portrait of Richard Nash, Esq.]

To which is added,

The Life, Character, &c. of RICHARD NASH, Esq; who presided over the Amusements of this City upwards of Fifty Years.

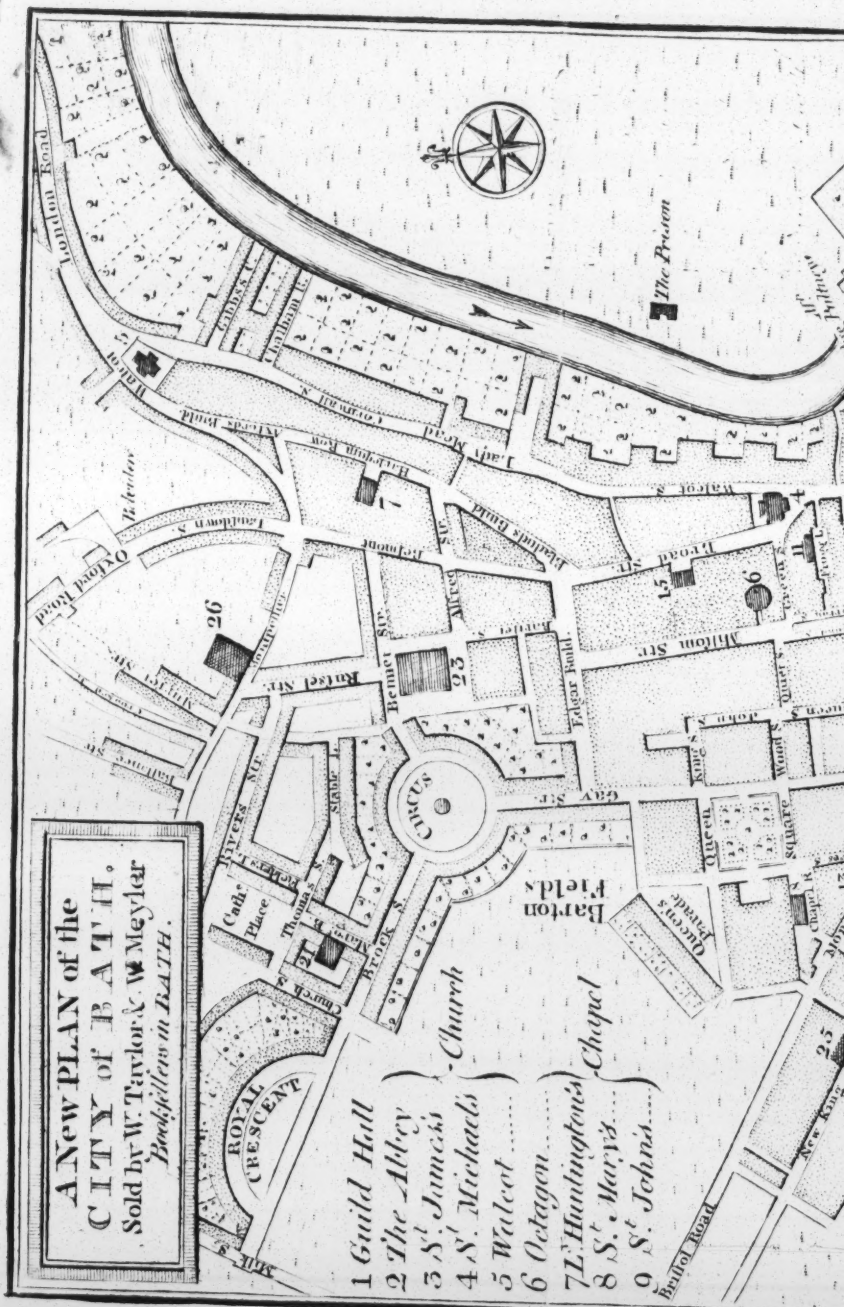
A NEW EDITION, improved and much enlarged.

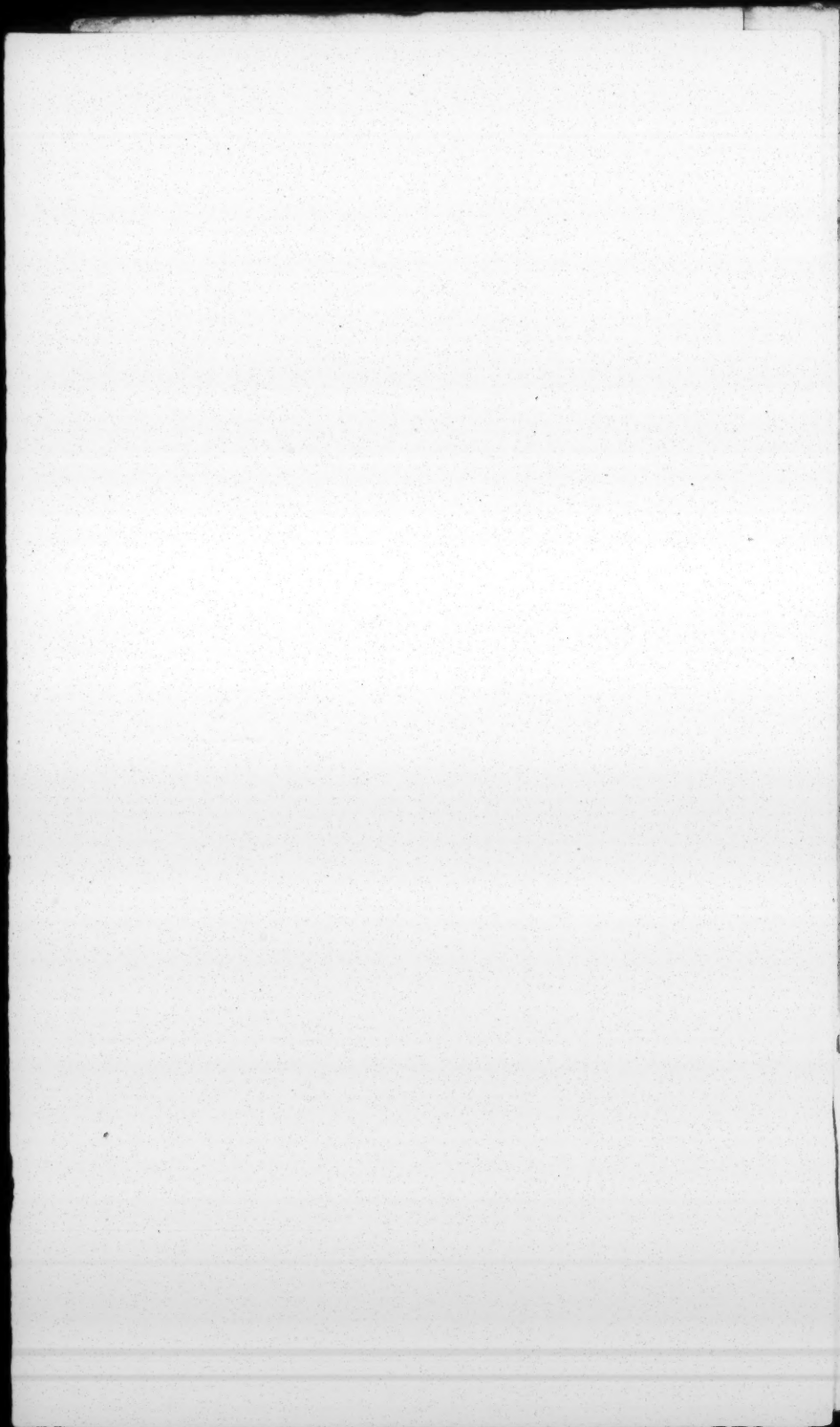
BATH: Printed by R. CRUTTWELL, 1785.

For W. TAYLOR, Bookseller, in Church-street, Kingston-Buildings.
Sold also by all the Booksellers in Bath and Bristol; and R. Baldwin,
Bookseller, in Pater-noster-row, London.---Price 1s.

**A New PLAN of the
CITY of BATH.**
Sold by W. Taylor & W. Meyler
Booksellers in BATH.

- 1 Guild Hall
 - 2 The Abbey
 - 3 S.^t James's
 - 4 S.^t Michael's
 - 5 Walcot
 - 6 Octagon
 - 7 L. Huntington's
 - 8 S.^t Mary's
 - 9 S.^t John's
- Church
Chapel







T H E

New BATH GUIDE, &c.

*A CONCISE ACCOUNT of the CITY of BATH,
antient and modern.*

THE City of BATH is situated in a fine fruitful valley, in the north-east part of the county of Somerset, distant about 13 measured miles from Bristol, and 107 from London; environed by a number of fertile hills, abounding with springs of excellent water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to almost every house in the city. The river Avon, which passes through it, is navigable to and from Bristol.—It was ever famous since its first discovery for its MEDICINAL WATERS. The Britons called this place *Yr ennaint Twymin*, as Camden informs us, but he does not explain the meaning, which is *The Warm or Hot Bath*; it was likewise called *Caer Badon*, which is the very name it now bears, that is, the City of Bath. It is said to have been built by Blethin, or Bledin Cloyth; that is, as Bale interprets it, *Bladud Magus*, or *Bladud the Sage*. William of Malmesbury is for attributing the Baths to the Romans; and that he might go as high as he could, gives the honour to Julius Cæsar; which notion of his, Leland treats with contempt. That they were known to the Romans, and improved by them, is true, but not surely soon after their coming, since Solinus is the first author who mentions them; and he tells us there were hot springs in Britain, surrounded with buildings, and dedicated to Minerva. Hence Camden very ingeniously conjectures, that from their being thus adorned and dedicated by the Romans, the Britons gave them the new name of *Caer Palladur*, that is, the city of Pallas's Waters; Ptolemy calls them, with great propriety, *Thermæ Sudatæ*, *Aquæ Calidæ*, or the Warm Waters. In Leland's Itinerary, we find them stiled *Aquæ Solis*, or the

Waters of the Sun. It seems that the Romans had fortified Bath in such a manner, that the Britons were not easily dispossessed of it by the Saxons, who became masters of it anno domini 599; they gave it the name of Akmanchester, which Camden and Bishop Gibson both interpret the City of Valetudinarians. The names of its several baths are, the *King's-Bath*, the *Queen's-Bath*, the *Hot-Bath*, and the *Cross-Bath*; of which we shall treat more fully in the following pages.

This place was originally a resort of cripples and diseased persons; but is now as much frequented by the gay and healthy for their pleasure, as the sick for their health.

Chance being the common source of such discoveries as bring Mineral Fountains, and their healing virtues, to the knowledge of mankind, we shall find it manifesting itself in a very singular manner at Bath; and in the most eminent case, leading an ingenious young Prince to one of the greatest secrets of nature, for the cure of a loathsome disease which he laboured under.

The story touching the Prince having been solemnly handed down to the elders of the present age;—as they received it, we here repeat the substance of it:

“While BLADUD, the only son of LUD HUDIBRAS, the eighth King of the Britons from Brute, was a young man, he, by some accident or other, got the Leprosy; and, lest he should infect the Nobility and Gentry, who attended his father's levee, with that distemper, they all joined in an humble petition to the King, that the Prince might be banished the British court. LUD HUDIBRAS, finding himself under a necessity of complying with the petition of his principal subjects, ordered BLADUD to depart his palace; and the Queen, upon parting with her only son, presented him with a ring, as a token by which she should know him again, if ever he should get rid of his loathsome disease.

“The young Prince was not long upon his exile, nor had he travelled far, before he met with a poor shepherd, feeding his flocks upon the Downs, with whom, after a little discourse about the time of the day, and the variations of the weather, he exchanged apparel, and then endeavoured for employ in the same way. Fortune so far favoured BLADUD's designs, that he soon obtained from a Swineherd, who lived near where *Gainsham* now stands, the care of a

drove

drove of pigs, which he in a short time infected with the leprosy: To keep this disaster as long as possible from his master's knowledge, he proposed to drive the pigs under his care to the other side of the Avon, to fatten them with the acorns of the woods that covered the sides of the neighbouring hills.

"BLADUD had behaved himself so well in his service, and appeared so honest in every thing he did, that his proposal was readily complied with, and the very next day the Prince provided himself with every thing necessary, set out with his herd early in the morning, and soon meeting with a shallow part of the Avon, crossed it with his pigs, in token whereof he called that place *Swineford*.

"Here the rising sun, breaking through the clouds, first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable beams; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of heaven against him might be averted, the whole drove of pigs, as if seized with a phrenzy, ran away, pursuing their course up the valley by the side of the river, till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of Bath boil up.

"The scum which the water naturally emits, mixing with leaves of trees and decayed weeds, had then made the land about the springs almost over-run with brambles, like a bog, into which the pigs directly immersed themselves; and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm oozy bed, that BLADUD was unable to get them away, till excessive hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for food: Then, by a satchel of acorns shook, and slightly strewed before them, BLADUD drew his herd to a convenient place to wash and feed them by day, as well as to secure them by night; and there he made distinct crues for the swine to lay in; the Prince concluding, that by keeping the pigs clean and separate, the infection would soon be over among the whole herd. And in this pursuit he was much encouraged, when, upon washing them clean of the filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the pigs to have shed their hoary marks.

"BLADUD had not been settled many days at this place (which from the number of crues took the name of *Swineford*) before he lost one of his best sows; nor could he find her, during a whole week's diligent search, till accidentally passing by the hot springs, he observed the strayed animal

wallowing in the mire about the waters, and on washing her found, to his great surprize and astonishment, that she was perfectly cured of the Leprosy.

“ The Prince now began to consider, that the same means by which the sow got her cure, seemed very likely to effect his own, and therefore instantly stripped himself naked, and plunged himself into the sedge and waters, wallowing in them as the sow and his other pigs had done; and repeated it every morning before he turned out his herd to feed, and every night after crueing them up: So that in a few days his white scales began to fall off, and by continuing every day to bathe in the mud and waters, he soon received (as well as his whole herd) the perfect cure he hoped and prayed for.

“ Convinced of the powerful efficacy of these springs, BLADUD returned home with his herd to his master, related to him the particulars just mentioned, and discovered who he was; at the same time assuring the Swineherd of his protection, and that as soon as he returned to court, he would prevail on the King his father to make him such presents as would fully reward him for his trouble.

“ The Swineherd listened with great attention to what his servant said; yet though he saw a wonderful change in his countenance from what he had observed before, he could not avoid looking upon him as a madman, for saying he was the King's only son. But BLADUD, by the uniformity of his behaviour, and the politeness of his conversation, so far removed his master's suspicion, that at last he gave such credit to what he said, as made him resolve upon conducting him to court, to be satisfied of the truth of it.

“ As soon as matters were prepared for the journey, the Prince and his master set out for the palace of LUD HUPBRAS; and after their arrival there, it was not long before BLADUD found an opportunity, while the King and Queen were dining in public, of putting the ring his mother had given him into a glass of wine that was presented to her, which the Queen, after drinking the liquor, no sooner perceived at the bottom of the glass, than she knew it to be the token she had given her son; and with rapture cried out, *Where is Bladud my child?*

“ At these words an universal consternation overspread the whole assembly; and while the people were looking at one another with surprize and amazement, the Prince made

his way through the crowd, and prostrating himself before the King and Queen, he was thereupon, to the great astonishment and satisfaction of his master, received by them, and all the nobles present, though in his shepherd's cloaths, with the utmost transports of joy, as the heir apparent to the British crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where or how he got his cure.

“When the rejoicings were over on the happy event of BLADUD's return from exile, and the young Prince had sent his master home loaded with presents, he began to solicit his father for permission to travel into foreign parts, not only to improve himself in the knowledge of things, but to be out of the way of those who had been the cause of his banishment from court, the better to stifle his resentment for such cruel usage. The King, approving of his son's designs and reasons, resolved upon sending him to Greece, as he was a youth of a very extraordinary genius, to be instructed in learning, which the Grecians were then eminent for.

“Ambassadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to those learned people, and notify to them the King's intention; LUD HUDIBRAS, at the same time, ordering a numerous retinue, arrayed in the most splendid manner, to attend his son: But BLADUD beseeched his father to omit all this, and instead of sending him abroad as the heir apparent of the British crown, to permit him to set out on his travels as a private person, dressed in the habit of a student, desirous of nothing but the attainment of knowledge.

“The King, after many persuasive arguments, complied with his son's desire; and BLADUD set out for Greece, choosing Athens for his chief place of abode; and continuing eleven years abroad, learned philosophy, mathematics, and necromancy; so that at his return to Britain, he was of great service to his father in the management of the government; and learnt the art of ruling so well, that when LUD HUDIBRAS died, and BLADUD succeeded him, no monarch could be more capable of governing a nation than he was.

“BLADUD had no sooner ascended the British throne, than he went to the Hot Springs where he had got his miraculous cure when in exile, made cisterns about them, and built himself a palace, with houses for the chief of his subjects: which, from thenceforward, went under the title of *Caerbren*, and became the seat of the British Kings.

"After this, BLADUD sent for his old master, and gave him a handsome estate near the place where he lived, which he settled upon him and his heirs for ever; building thereon a mansion-house for him, habitations for his family and servants, and proper crues for his herd of swine. These together made a town, divided into two parts, the North-town and the South-town, to which the Swineherd affixed the name of those animals that had been the cause of his good fortune; and to this day, the north part of the town is called *Hog's-Norton*, but by some *Norton-Small-Reward*, from a tradition that the King's bounty was looked upon by the Swineherd but as a small reward.

"When these works were compleated, BLADUD applied himself to nothing but ingenious studies, which he pursued with so much assiduity, that he taught necromancy in his kingdom; pursuing his magical operations, till he attempted to fly to the upper regions of the air, with wings he had invented for that purpose; but unfortunately falling on a temple in the city of *Trinovantum*, dedicated to APOLLO, he was thereby dashed to pieces."

After his death his body was deposited at *New Troy*, as the Rev. Mr. Joseph Granville, formerly rector of Bath, declares it was found recorded in a couple of old manuscript chronicles,* one of which chronicles Doctor Pierce acknowledges to have been in his possession when he published his *Bath Memoirs* in the year 1697.

Seven and twenty years are supposed to have elapsed between the discovery of those springs and the execution of the first works about the heads of them; for Dr. John Jones tells us, in the epistle dedicatory to a book, bearing date the 13th of May, A. D. 1572, and published by him under the title of "*The Bathes of Bathes Ayde*," that the waters had been tried for two thousand four hundred and sixty years, or thereabouts, which he afterwards brings down from the year eight hundred and ninety before the incarnation of Christ; and most of our historians, antiquaries, and chronologers, inform us, that the Baths were founded eight hundred and sixty-three years before the commencement of the christian æra.

* *New Troy*, mentioned in these Chronicles, as well as *Trinovantum*, where BLADUD met with his tragical death, appears (as handed down to us, and explained by some antient historians) to have been one and the same place, and that no other than the City of Bath.

This

This city appears to be of great antiquity, from the infinite number of antient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been, and are still daily discovered in and about it; mention whereof is made in *Camden*, *Guidot*, *Wood*, and many other authors.

It is evident, that the City of Bath has been several times destroyed, either by civil commotions or by fires; and that the old city was ten or twelve feet below the present one, for in digging some cellars to the house where Mr. Dodd, apothecary, now lives, in Stall-street, there was found, (on the 29th of June, 1753) a pedestal, on which was the following inscription :

L O C V M R E L I
G I O S V M P E R I N
S O L E N T I A M E
R V T V M N
V I R T V T E T
A V G R E P V R G A
T V M R E D D I D I T
C S E V E R I V S
E M E R I T V S *

† † P E G. †

[In English.—This religious place, insolently thrown down, *Caius Severius Emeritus* purified and restored to the name and virtue of Augustus, in testimony of his gratitude.]

In order to illustrate the above inscription, it is necessary to observe, that the Romans carried their adulations to their Emperors so far, as not only to flatter them in the grossest manner while living, but to deify them after they were dead, by erecting temples and altars to them: Of this the above inscription is a proof; for it appears that *Caius Severius* had purified or cleansed such a place from its ruins and

* *EMERITUS* may either be the surname of *Caius Severius*, or may signify that he was past the military age, and had been honourably discharged from the duties of war, for his past good services.

† *P E G* stands for *Posuit Ergo Gratitudeinis*, and is therefore rendered, in testimony of his gratitude.

‡ The *C* inverted, in antient inscriptions, sometimes stands for the initial letter of a woman's name, and may therefore signify, that his wife *Caia* joined with him in this pious office.

profanation,

profanation, and had restored it to its original use, and dedicated it again to the virtue and name of the deceased Emperor, to whom it had been at first consecrated.

In the year 1755, the Abbey-House, or Priory, was taken down, which stood where the Duke of Kingston's baths now are, and the walls of it extended to the Abbey-Green and the back of Church-street. In digging out the antient foundation of the Priory for the present new building, the workmen found, about eight feet below the surface of the earth, several rough-hewn stone coffins, with the seeming entire, but mouldering remains of human bodies of different ages and sizes, and several pieces of coin of the successive Saxon Kings; the number of pieces, and different reigns, possibly denote the age of the interred.

Three or four feet below the burying-place of the Saxons, were discovered some cavities which led to the remains of several very noble Roman baths and sudatories, constructed on their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vigour. Their dimensions were very large. One of these Saxon coffins lay level with the floors of the sudatories, and another lay upon the shafts or part of the upright of one of the pilasters of the great Bath; so that it is to be presumed, the ruins of these Baths were so far from being known when the foundation of the Priory, or Abbey-House, was laid, that they then hardly knew of the ground having been consecrated to a christian burial place. Hence it appears, that the Roman soldiery, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the conveniency, elegance, and use of baths, than the settled inhabitants of Great-Britain.

The spring which supplied these baths being cleared from the rubbish, &c. and the several antient sewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the late Duke of Kingston built on the same spot several baths and sudatories, upon an entire new plan, approved by some of the most eminent physicians, as well for the elegance and neatness of the design, as the utility of the several apartments.

The city being surrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills, and situated to the west, is a considerable addition to its delights: For Hippocrates was of opinion, that a city so advantageously placed, and so much sheltered from the north-easterly winds, must be the most healthy to live in.

Although

Although its situation is low, the air is at all times very salubrious, and the inhabitants in general remarkably healthy. The late Mrs. Chandler, in her poem, entitled, *A Description of Bath*, makes the following observations on the City and its Waters:

- “ The min’ral steams, which from the baths arise,
 “ From noxious vapours clear the neighb’ring skies :
 “ When fevers bore an epidemic sway,
 “ Unpeopled towns, swept villages away ;
 “ While death abroad dealt terror and despair,
 “ The plague but gently touch’d within their sphere.
 “ Blest source of health ! seated on rising ground,
 “ With friendly hills by nature guarded round ;
 “ From eastern blasts, and sultry south secure,
 “ The air’s balsamic, and the soil is pure.”

An Account of the Bath Waters, the cause of their Heat, their Virtues in many Disorders, taken inwardly or used externally, the best time of drinking them, the quantity generally taken, and the proper time for Bathing.

THE Bath Waters certainly owe their origin to a mixture and fermentation of two different sources distilling from the tops of two mountains, (*Claverton* and *Lansdown*) meeting in the valley where the town stands: for all hills have a nest of metals and minerals, and their bowels are cavernous and hollow. It is not therefore impossible, but that on *Claverton-down* there should lie the sulphureous matter, which must rise by impregnation from that excellent stone lying in several parts of the mountain, which hardens in the air, and grows cascd with a nitrous coat by time and cold weather; for all the mineral waters owe their virtue to an impregnation of rain water generated from the clouds, which are impressed in their course by mountains or eminences, and fall on the respective included minerals. And it is very well known that a due mixture of sulphur, and filings of iron, moistened with water, will produce any degree of heat. This stone, therefore, must have a large quantity of sulphureous or bituminous matter in its composition, as will be evident to a natural philosopher, from these mentioned qualities; neither is it improbable, that the ferruginous or iron-tinctured water takes its rise from *Lansdown*; the stone of it being hard, and on the

the top flinty, black, and acrimonious, as iron ore is known to be.—These two mountains, thus tinged by rain-water falling from the proper heights, meeting in some caverns in the valley, and there fermenting, produce that hot, milky, soft liquid, called BATH WATER; far beyond any hot mineral water for its delicacy, and is thought to be superior to any other hot water hitherto discovered on the habitable globe for its comfortable heat, as it possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly to weakened constitutions, which all other hot waters want in the due degree; either being too hot or too cold, to do any great good in cases where they are prescribed.

These waters are beneficial in almost all chronical distempers, and can hurt in none, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or bad lungs, unless they be over-dosed in quantity, or too high or too hot a regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to the stomach, have a fine sulphureous steely taste, like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont; and procure a great appetite, and good spirits, if cautiously managed; but if high meats and strong liquors be indulged, they create inflammatory disorders; they are of a strengthening, cleansing, attenuating, opening nature. They comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in all constitutions: And among the many complaints for the cure of which the Bath Waters are remarkable, the *Gout*, perhaps, bears the first place; in bringing the paroxysms of this disorder to a happy crisis, by fixing them in their proper situation in the extremities, and thus relieving the head, stomach, and vital parts; in promoting the exit of the gouty matter by an easy and gentle perspiratory discharge, and thus, in a manner most agreeable to nature, giving a full and complete termination to the paroxysm, and by that means rendering the intervals more complete, and the limbs less likely to become rigid. In this disorder, the Bath Waters inwardly taken are unparalleled; nor are they less efficacious in certain stages of it, when externally applied. Bathing, in a decline of a fit of the Gout, either universal, or pumping on the part, has been found highly efficacious in promoting the exit of the gouty matter; and thus, in all probability, preventing the generation of those chalky concretions, which are so often the effects of a fit of the gout imperfectly terminated.*

* For a further account of this, see Dr. OLIVER's Treatise on the use and abuse of Warm-Bathing in Gouty cases.

These waters are good in scorbutic rheumatism, and old wandering pains in any parts of the body, by bathing and drinking when the pains are not attended with any feverish heat. They are very beneficial in all disorders of the paralytic kind, in pallsies,* convulsions, contractions, rheumatism, and lameness of all kinds; the bilious colic in particular is singularly relieved by their use, as are, obstructions of the liver and spleen, jaundice, scurvy, loss of appetite, and hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, when proceeding from weakness of the stomach. They likewise remove all sorts of cutaneous disorders, (particularly the leprosy) by washing off those malignant salts that occasion those maladies, when taken inwardly, and discharging them by perspiration in bathing; the sulphureous particles too in the water entering into the skin, and dissolving the salts which are lodged near the surface. And it is the given opinion, if any of the preceding disorders fail of relief by the Bath Waters, it is because the patients will not allow time enough for their cure; or else are too loth to take pains, or cannot keep to such regular diet, as is absolutely necessary in stubborn cases.

It would be too tedious at present to enumerate all the diseases curable by Bath Waters, internally taken or externally used. As the Bath Waters are so very proper a medicine in the principal disorders mentioned, where nature is very much oppressed; how rational is it to conceive, in cases where she is less grieved, that they must succeed better!—Many people have come to Bath, tired with taking medicines (at home) to no manner of purpose at all; they have drank the Bath Waters with abundance of delight and pleasure, and by the help of a little physic have recovered to admiration.

These waters should always be drank hot from the pump, or else at your lodgings as warm as they can possibly be procured; they are taken hot for the sake of the volatile spirit that circulates in them, which, being of a like nature with the universal menstruum or alkali in our stomachs, does wonderfully restore it, when lost or depraved. And it is somewhat strange to see its effects in weak stomachs, and decayed appetites, which are soon relieved by drinking the water hot from the pump. They are generally drank in

* A particular account of the efficacy of the Waters in paralytic and other cases, may be seen in Dr. CHARLTON's excellent Treatise.

the morning fasting, between the hours of six and ten, that they may have time to pass out of the stomach; though some drink a glass about noon: The quantity generally taken in a day is from one pint to three, though some drink two quarts; few constitutions require more.

Of BATHING

Before the patient goes into either of the Baths, a due preparation is necessary; the blood-vessels should not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* should be cleansed; without which cautions, Bathers are liable to head-achs, fevers, &c. and not only lose the benefit they came for, but return to their homes much worse than they came. The time for bathing is in the morning fasting at all times of the year; because being refreshed by a night's sleep, we are the better able to bear bathing; and digestion being completed, we are not subject to disorders which arise from crudities, such as obstructions, head-aches, &c. and fasting too, because the natural heat being sent out towards the circumference, by bathing, digestion would be disturbed, were we to go in with a full stomach, and the whole animal œconomy put out of order, for want of a regular dissolution of the contents of the stomach. You may drink a glass or two of the water during the time you are in the Bath, it being very refreshing, and not only quenches thirst, but also promotes perspiration after. The time of staying in the Bath must be regulated by the physician or apothecary, according to the patient's strength or disorder.

An EASY CURE; or, a PRESCRIPTION for an INVALID when at BATH.

IF, brother Hyp, you want a cure
At BATH, a lodging warm secure;
There drink the wholesome stream by rule,
When nature's stream runs low and cool.

Arise betime, to pump repair,
First take the water, then the air;
Next strol to coffee-house, peruse
With air of negligence the news;

Not caring whether party rules;
Provided no rebellious tools
Disturb the nation's publick peace,
'To interrupt your private ease.

Frequent

Frequent your church in decent dress,
There offer up religious vows;
Yourself to none but God address;
Avoiding soporific forms and bows.

When you've your due devotion paid,
Walk on the North or South-Parade;
If weather's clear, in fun and air,
The best of whets—for food prepare.

Then sparing take of lightest kind,
To keep the vessels free from wind:
In wine and fauces don't exceed;
Luxurious tastes distempers breed.

Nature refresh'd, let nature rest;
With inward peace your mind digest;
Digestion's work is easiest wrought
By chearful chat and little thought.

Or, to disperse black fumes away,
At Whist or Ombre chearful play;
Be unconcern'd at loss or gain,—
A spirit ruffled raises pain.

The mind unbent, your thoughts prepare
To bear a part in ev'ning pray'r:
That duty done, a draught repeat;
Concoction help with liquid heat.

Then lounge at coffee-house, in chat
On various themes of God knows what,
'Till two or more of friendly kind,
Of nature good, of chearful mind,

In sense and mirth agree to pass
The time till nine in circling glass;
Then home to sleep; and rise next light,
With spirits lively, gay, and bright.

Thus invalids, from day to day,
Must keep, like clocks, in constant way,
Must moderate be in meat and drink,
And rarely (very rarely) think.

Must exercise, with gentle force,
On foot, or coach, or pacing horse;
Must rise and set at early hours,
And ne'er exert beyond their powers.

This course observ'd, will thousands save
From pain, from anguish, and the grave.—
Pills nature vex and weaken too,
These rules of health the man renew.

We shall now describe the several Baths, which are four in number, exclusive of those belonging to the Duke of Kingston, before-mentioned.

1. The *King's Bath*, which rises about 152 feet south-west of the Abbey-Church; the spring or main source of which is in the centre, and is covered over with a large leaden cistern, to restrain its rapid motion, and to disperse the water more equally to the different parts of the bath, as well as to receive the pipes of the different pumps, which supply the water for drinking, by which means, as the water flows upwards in a strong, large, and uninterrupted stream, all communication between the water used for drinking, and the water in the bath, is prevented; the springs were doubtless separated from the common springs by the Romans, and secured in with a strong durable wall. The dimensions of this bath are 65 feet ten inches by 40 feet ten inches, and it contains 346 tons 2 hogheads and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its usual height. In the centre of this bath is erected an elegant building of freestone, with recesses and seats for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen that bathe, and round it is built a covering supported by a handsome colonade in the Doric order, that bathers may be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

This bath is now very much improved in every department, and the whole has been conducted under the inspection of the principal medical Gentlemen resident in this city. Adjoining to this bath are two rooms, one for Ladies and the other for Gentlemen, in which are pumps for pouring the hot water on any part of the body affected, which have often proved more salutary than bathing the whole body in the common bath.—In this bath there is a statue of King *Bladud*, which was erected in the year 1699; under which is the following inscription, engraved on copper:

BLADUD,
Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons from BRUTE,
A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens,
And recorded the first discoverer and founder of these Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST,
That is,
Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
To the present Year,
One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.

Near

Near the common pump, on the left hand, was the following inscription :

“ Jehovah’s blessing let’s admire ;

“ Here’s constant heat, and yet no fire :

“ Bethesda’s pool, by sacred hand,

“ Hither remov’d to heal the land.

“ God and the King are here our free imparters,

“ God gives the waters, and the King the charters.”

2. The *Queen’s Bath*, (which is likewise much improved) having no spring of its own, is supplied with water from the *King’s Bath*, by the communication of an arched open passage. The water of this Bath is more temperate than the first, and near the same degree of heat as the *Cross Bath*. The dimensions are 25 feet 4 inches by 24 feet 2 inches, and it contains 81 tons 3 hogsheds and 11 gallons of water.—The time these two baths generally take in filling (being filled as well as discharged together) is about ten hours.

3. The *Cross Bath*, which rises about 100 yards south-west of the *King’s*, was so called from a cross in the centre of it, erected by the Earl of Melfort, (Secretary of State to King James the Second) as a memorial of the *Queen’s* bathing in it in the year 1687. This cross is now removed, the bath secured, the bathing rendered more convenient, by slips for the bathers, and a small neat pump-room built, agreeable to the plans of Mr. BALDWIN, the city architect.

4. The *Hot Bath*, which is situated about 120 feet south-west of the former, and is so called from its being found (or once deemed) the hottest of all; though from many experiments it has been lately declared to be near the same degree of heat as the *King’s Bath*.—A neat Pump-Room is lately made for the company who drink this water; near which is re-built, by the chamber of the city, a commodious open bath, private baths, dry pump-rooms, and sudatories continually kept warm by the fires of the adjoining dressing-rooms, to which they communicate; the sudatories may likewise be made use of for vapour-bathing. The whole of the building is 56 feet square.—[For a full explanation of the above, we must refer the reader to a description, together with the plans, elevation, and section of the same, published by the late JOHN WOOD, esq; the architect.]

The following are the expences of bathing in the Hot Bath, as regulated by the Corporation:—

Each person bathing in the open bath, to pay one shilling and six-pence for each time of bathing.

In the private bath, vapour bath, or sweating-room, three shillings.

Bathing in the private bath, and afterwards using the sweating-room, or vapour-bath, four shillings.

For the use of a bed, two shillings and six-pence.

Pumping in the bath, three-pence for one hundred strokes;—and at the dry pump, six-pence.

If any person chooses to be electrified, the price is three shillings.

Dresses, towels, &c. included in the above fees.

. It is requested, that each person using the bath will pay for it at the time.

N. B. On complaint of any of the Guides neglecting their duty, or making any demand on the bathers for attendance, they will be immediately discharged.

The state of the water at the Hot Bath as published in April 1776, by the above JOHN WOOD, Esq.

“In the year 1684, the spring produced, in 24 hours, 108 tons 54 gallons. In the year 1771, by the water finding its way through the loose earth round the spring, it produced only 84 tons in 24 hours. But now the loose rubbish, which lay on the head of the spring, being removed, the spring confined in a concave cylinder of free-stone, and the whole of the water sufficiently secured, the spring produces upwards of 140 tons in 24 hours: *That is*, more than in the year 1684, in the proportion of 35 to 27, or 4 to 3 *nearly*; and more than in the year 1771, in the proportion of 5 to 3 *exactly*.”

In removing the rubbish to get at the head of the spring, and to make a new reservoir, a great number of Roman copper and brass coins of the Emperors *Nero, Adrian, Trajan, Antonine, &c.* were found, many of them in fine preservation: Also an antique pillar, on the shaft of which is engraved, in very fair characters, the following inscription:

DE A-B

DE · A · E
 S V L I M
 N ER NA E
 S V L N v S
 M A T V
 R I F I L
 V · S · L · M.

The characters appear to have been filled up with a red material like ochre to render them more legible and distinct.

It seems probable that this was a votive altar to *Minerva*, who represented the Moon in some places of the Heathen mythology, and was one of the patrons of the springs; as *Apollo*, who represented the Sun, was the other. Perhaps this was erected for some cure by the waters. The following conjectures are given towards explaining the inscription:

DEE SUBLIMI* MINERVÆ SULINUS MATVRI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

* As *u* is often used for *o*, SVLI may perhaps stand for SOLI, or be an abbreviation of SUBLIMI.

Sulinus, son of Maturus, gladly pays his grateful vows to the high Goddess Minerva.

DEE SUSCEPTO VOTO LOCUM INSTITUERE MINERVÆ, SULINUS MATVRI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

Sulinus, son of Maturus, having made a vow to dedicate a place to Minerva, has willingly and gratefully ratified his vow.

The time people generally bathe is between the hours of six and nine in the morning, when there is a fresh supply of water; that which rises one day being discharged the next by drains into the river *Avon* made for that purpose; by which the baths are always kept sweet and wholesome.

The following are the rules and orders (as established by the Corporation) for regulating bathing, in the King's Bath, Queen's Bath, and Cross Bath; and also the fees and conduct of the Serjeant, Bath-guides, Cloth-women, and Chairmen.

A Serjeant shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing:—A Guide shall not demand more than one shilling for each time of bathing:—A Cloth-woman

man shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing.

The above fees are to be understood, so as not to affect people in low circumstances, or servants, such being allowed to bathe for six-pence only, to the Guide, for linen and attendance.

That no Serjeant, Bath-guide, Cloth-woman, or Chairman, shall demand any thing of a bather for his or her entrance on bathing or pumping, which has usually been demanded by the name of footing-money.

That sufficient fires (at the expence of the Chamber of the city) be made in the slips; the same to be lighted at six o'clock in the morning in the winter season, viz. from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; and at five o'clock in the morning in the summer season, viz. from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, and to be continued the usual hours of bathing.

Bathing to be allowed on all holidays, except *Christmas-day* and *Good-Friday*.

* * Any gentleman or lady, having cause of complaint against any of the above attendants belonging to the baths, are desired to make such complaints known to the Magistrates at the *Town-hall*, any *Monday* morning at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public structure we shall describe is the *PUMP-Room*, situated at the north side of the *King's Bath*; it was erected in the year 1704, but much enlarged in the year 1751, and is now a neat piece of building. The Nobility and Gentry assemble in it every morning, between the hours of seven and ten, to drink the waters; and a good band of music attend during the season, from eight till ten, for the entertainment of the company, which are generally numerous, and make a very brilliant appearance. At the east end of this room is a fine marble statue of the late and ever-memorable *Richard Nash*, Esq; executed by the late Mr. *Prince Heave*, Statuary, at the expence of the Corporation, to perpetuate the memory of this great man, under whose government the city of Bath rose to its present degree of splendor. There is little else in this room worthy observation, except a very good clock given by the late Mr. *Tompson*, watch-maker; and the following piece of humour, which is preserved there as being the production of Mr. *Nash*:—

RULES,

RULES, *by general consent determined.*

I. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by ladies of quality and fashion,—except impertinents.

II. That ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen coming to wait on them home,—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

III. That gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the ladies in gowns and caps, shew breeding and respect.

IV. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's,—except capacious by nature.

V. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen.—N. B. Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

VI. That gentlemen, crowding before ladies at the ball, shew ill manners; and that none do so for the future,—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

VII. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them;—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

VIII. That the elder ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past, or not come to perfection.

IX. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

X. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for their authors.

XI. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunn'd by all company,—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. *Several men of no character, old women, and young ones, of questioned reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.*

There are two sets of Assembly-Rooms in this city, viz. Mr. *Gyde's*, on the Walks leading from the Grove to the Parades; and the New-Rooms, to the east of the Circus, kept by Mr. *Derham*.

Mr. *Gyde's* Ball-room was built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height; with a very fine stucco cieling. The view of the river, valley, and adjacent hills, makes it one of the pleasantest Morning Rooms in the kingdom. There is in this room a portrait of the late *Richard Nash*, Esq; and it is elegantly furnished with chandeliers, girandoles, &c. &c.

The Card-Room is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a coved cieling, and has in it another portrait of Mr. *Nash*. Mr. *Gyde* has also two Tea-rooms, 40 feet by 24 each.

The New Assembly-Rooms at the east end of the Circus are spacious and elegant. The ground on which they stand, including the court for chairs and the approach for coaches, is more than an acre and a half. They were built and furnished by a subscription of 70 persons, and cost upwards of 20,000*l*. The first stone was laid on the 24th of May, 1769, by the late *John Wood*, esq; architect, (under whose direction the whole was completed) and opened for the reception of company in October 1771.—The Ball-Room is 105 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet six inches high. The two Card-rooms are, one an octagon of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long and 27 feet wide. In the octagon card-room is a fine portrait of *Captain Wade*, late Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. *Gainsborough*. The Tea-room is 60 feet long and 42 feet wide. Leading from this room through an anti-chamber, are the Ladies' drawing-room and water-closets; the Gentlemen's being in another part of the building. The other part of this edifice is appropriated for the dwelling of the Master of the Rooms, besides a coffee-room, two billiard-rooms, and a commodious cold-bath, with convenient dressing-rooms.

The octagon Card and Tea-Rooms are of the same height as the Ball-room, and every room is superbly furnished with elegant chandeliers, girandoles, &c. &c.

The amusements, and terms of admission at each room, are as follow:—The subscription to Mr. *Gyde's*, and the New Rooms, (Mr. *Derham's*) is 10*s*. to the gentlemen, and 5*s*. to the ladies; for which they are always open for the company to walk and play at cards, except Sundays, and then

then alternately, when cards are not allowed. There are two Dress-balls every week, viz. on Monday at Mr. *Derham's*, and on Friday at Mr. *Gyde's*: The subscription to the Dress-balls is one guinea to each room for the season, or as long as the subscription-money lasts; for which each subscriber has three tickets.—There are also two Cotillon balls every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde's* on Tuesday, and at Mr. *Derham's* on Thursday; and generally a Concert at each room every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde's* on Tuesday, and at Mr. *Derham's* on Wednesday, (but they sometimes vary:.) The subscription to the concert for gentlemen is two guineas, and for ladies one guinea; a gentleman's ticket admits two ladies. The subscription to the Cotillon balls is half a guinea to each room, for which every subscriber has one ticket, which is not transferable; but a non-subscriber may be admitted to the Cotillon ball on paying 5s. The tickets to the Concert are not at a fixed price; but are generally for gentlemen non-subscribers 7s. 6d. and for ladies 5s. each.

At the resignation of Mr. *Wade*, there were many candidates to succeed him as Master of the Ceremonies; and at a meeting of the subscribers to the dress-balls, they thought it most advisable, as the city of Bath was now so large, and the company so numerous that resort to it, to elect a Master of the Ceremonies for each room; imagining it could not be in one person's power to attend both, and give that general satisfaction which might be wished for; they therefore unanimously agreed to elect Mr. *Dawson* for the New-Rooms, and Mr. *Tyson* for the Old-Rooms.

The following rules are published by each Master of the Ceremonies, and hung up in their respective Rooms:

OLD ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BATH, Oct. 1780.

RULES and REGULATIONS.

“THE Master of the Ceremonies respectfully submits the following regulations to the Company for their assent.

1st. That a certain row of seats be set apart at the upper end of the room, for Peereffes, and Ladies of the first distinction in precedence, or foreigners of fashion.

2dly. That those Ladies who dance minuets be permitted to sit in the front of the side rows, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places, without giving unnecessary trouble to those Ladies who do not dance.

B 4

3dly. That

3dly. That the Ladies who dance minuets be in full drefs, with lappets; Gentlemen alfo in full drefs; thofe of the army or navy are confidered as very properly drefsed when they appear in uniform, with their hair *en queue*.

4thly. That the Subscription Balls begin as foon as poffible after fix o'clock.

5thly. That after a Lady has called her dance, it being finifhed, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

N. B. *It is deemed a point of good-breeding for Ladies that have gone down the dance, to continue in their places till the reft have done the fame.*

6thly. That each Lady and Gentleman on public nights pay fixpence on entering the room, which will entitle them to tea.

7thly. That from the firft of May, until the Balls begin for the autumn feafon, the Ladies may, if they pleafe, wear their hats in the public rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert Nights.—The Gentlemen are not to wear boots in the public Rooms in an evening, nor furs in the Pump-Room in the morning.

8thly. That no Hazard, or unlawful games, will be allowed in thefe Rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on Sundays.

9thly. That the Balls end precifely at eleven.

Laftly. As Bath is now become a central point of meeting for perfons of all nations, the Mafter of the Ceremonies intreats the favour of fuch Ladies and Gentlemen to whom he has not the honour to be perfonally known, to offer him fome favourable occafion of being prefented to them, in order to give him all opportunities of fhewing that general attention which is equally his inclination and duty to obferve.

RICHARD TYSON,

Mafter of the Ceremonies, Old-Rooms,

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BATH, 1777.

IT being abfolutely neceffary that the utmoft decorum, and a propriety in Drefs, fhould be obferved at fo polite an Affembly as that of BATH, it is humbly requested of the Company to comply with the following Regulations:—

1ft. That thofe Ladies who do not intend to dance minuets do not place themfelves on the front feats at the Balls: the feats at the top of the room will be referved for Ladies of precedence of the rank of a Peerefs of Great-Britain or Ireland, (inftead of calling for benches, as formerly) it having been found very inconvenient to have feats called for, and placed before the Company, after the Ball has been begun.

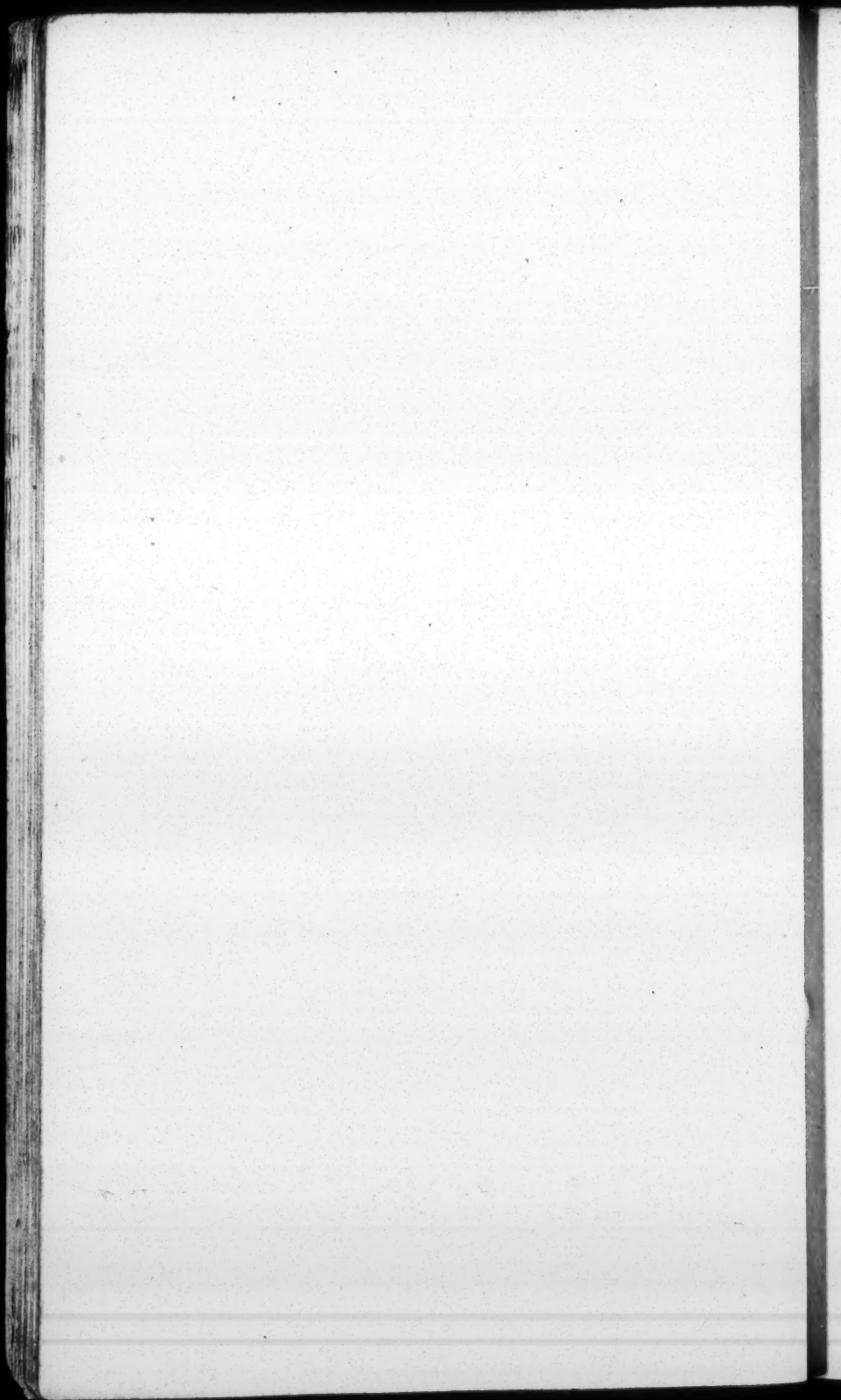
2dly. That



RICHARD TYSON Esq^r
Master of the Ceremonies, Old Rooms.

J. G. Huquier pinx^t

Published as the Act directs. 21 March 1782.



2dly. That Ladies who intend to dance minuets be dressed in a suit of cloaths, a full-trimmed facque, or full-trimmed Italian night-gown and petticoat, with lappets and dressed hoops.

N. B. *Hoops of the smallest size, commonly called Pocket-Hoops, are by no means proper to be worn with lappets: it is therefore expected that every Lady who chooses to dance a minuet will wear a hoop suitable to the fashion, and proper for the occasion. It is also expected, that no Lady will appear in an apron of any kind at the Monday's Ball.*

3dly. That as a reasonable time will be allowed between the minuets and country-dances, for Ladies of precedence to take their places; all Ladies, whether of precedence or not, who stand up to dance country-dances after they have been begun, must take their places at the bottom.

4thly. That Gentlemen who dance minuets do wear a full-trimmed suit of cloaths, or French frock, hair or wig dressed with a bag. All other dresses of fancy, with a cape or lappel, are not sufficient to attend on Ladies, who are obliged by the rules of the Assembly to appear in full dress.

5thly. That officers in the navy and army, in their uniforms, will be pleased to wear their hair or wigs *en queue*.

6thly. That the Subscription Balls will begin as soon as possible after six o'clock, and finish *precisely* at eleven, even in the middle of a dance.

7thly. That after a Lady has called her dance, it being finished, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

8thly. That as the major part of the company have expressed a desire, that the Tea on public nights may be paid for by every person respectively coming into the Rooms, each Lady and Gentleman are to pay six-pence on their admission at the outer door, which will entitle them to Tea.

9thly. That from and after the first of May, until the Balls begin for the autumn season, the Ladies are permitted to wear hats in the public Rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert nights.—The Gentlemen are desired not to wear boots in the public Rooms in an evening, nor spurs in the Pump-Room in the morning.

10thly. That no Hazard, or unlawful games, will be allowed in these Rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on Sundays.

Lastly. That as the late great extension of the city of Bath puts it out of the power of the Master of the Ceremonies to be regularly informed of the several persons who arrive here, he hopes they will be so indulgent to him as not to charge him with want of attention: And as it is his wish that all improper company should be kept from these Rooms, he thus publicly requests, that all strangers, as well

Ladies

Ladies as Gentlemen, will desire some person of known reputation to introduce them to him, before they hold themselves intitled to that respect, which he is ambitious, and ever will be studious, to shew to every individual resorting to this place.

WILLIAM DAWSON,

Master of the Ceremonies, New-Rooms.

No place in England, in a full season, affords so brilliant a circle of polite company as Bath. The young, the old, the grave, the gay, the infirm, and the healthy, all resort to this vortex of amusement. Ceremony beyond the essential rules of politeness is totally exploded: Every one mixes in the Rooms upon an equality; and the entertainments are so wisely regulated, that although there is never a cessation of them, there is never a lassitude from bad hours, or from an excess of dissipation. The constant rambling about too of the younger part of the company, is vastly enlivening and cheerful: In the morning, the rendezvous is at the Pump-Room;—from that time till noon in walking on the Parades, or in the different quarters of the town;—thence to the Pump-Room again;—from the Pump-Room to a fresh strole, and then to dinner;—from dinner to the Theatre, (which is celebrated for an excellent company of comedians) or the Rooms, where dancing, or the card-table, concludes the evening.

The General Hospital in this city, which is founded on the most liberal principles for the reception of the sick poor from all parts of the kingdom, next deserves our notice, as it is so worthy and laudable a design; the first stone of it was laid the 8th day of July 1738, at the north-east corner of the building, by the Right Hon. *William Pultney*, afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inscription on it:—

This stone is the first that was laid in the foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL:—GOD preserve the Undertaking!

It is built where the Play-house formerly stood, and is a very elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in depth. The late *Ralph Allen*, esq; generously gave all the free-stone, (ready wrought) wall-stone, paving-stone, and lime-stone, used in the building of it.

This Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1742. It was instituted with a view to extend the benefits arising from the use of Bath Waters to those

whose

whose narrow circumstances and situation in life might otherwise effectually bar them from all access to these salutary springs; and who might therefore with too much reason complain, "Though an angel hath troubled the waters," "alas, Sirs, we have no friend to help us in!" The expence of conveying a sick person from some of the distant counties to this place, and of supporting such an one during a course of the waters, being greater than many even in decent circumstances can afford, much less those whose daily bread is hardly earned by their daily labour, and whose only resource in time of sickness or distress is the parish pay.

Here, however, the liberal hand of charity hath erected an asylum for those whose diseases are such as the Bath Waters bid fair to cure or relieve. Here all the sick poor of Great-Britain and Ireland, thus circumstanced, (*those of the city of Bath only excepted*) upon application according to the terms of admission, may, at the expence only of the journey hither and back again, receive every assistance the nature of their cases will admit, from the regular attendance of the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Hospital, and the use of the waters, assisted by proper medicines, diet, and nursing.

The poor of this city are excepted, because it was supposed that they might enjoy all the advantages of the waters at a very moderate expence, and be accommodated in their own houses. And for this reason it was enacted, that no inhabitant of Bath should be admissible into, or receive any benefit from this establishment. As therefore this is not merely a local charity, confined to the poor of a particular district, but extends its arms to receive indiscriminately all those whom poverty and disease have rendered proper objects of its benevolence, it becomes in a peculiar manner entitled to the patronage and charitable assistance of all the strangers that resort to this place: And if in such a work as this, we might presume to point out a mode of rendering this charity the most effectual service, it should be by recommending, that the nobility and gentry would promote a permanent annual subscription from the respective parishes in which they have an influence, according to the plan of the late ingenious Dr. Oliver;—a plan which has been adopted by many parishes in this kingdom who have felt and thus acknowledged the happy effects of this benevolent institution, in the restoration of many of their most
useful

useful inhabitants, from a state of the utmost misery and decrepitude, to perfect health and soundness. And here it must be observed, highly to the honour of the inhabitants of this city, that most of the principal citizens have been liberal benefactors, some by considerable donations, others by annual subscriptions, and very few, it is believed, (if any) omit to contribute in a smaller degree at the collection made every season for its support, at all places of divine worship throughout the city: And the Governors, by the generous benefactions of the public, have been for many years enabled to admit as many patients as it will hold, which amounts to 113.

After this sketch of the plan and design of this public-spirited foundation, will it not shock the feeling heart to find, from the following advertisement, published by the Governors of the Hospital, at a full general Court, that in consequence of the great advance in the price of provisions, apothecaries medicines, and other concurring circumstances, they find themselves under a necessity of greatly reducing the number of patients, unless prevented by the timely and generous support of the liberal and well-disposed?

BATH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

May 24th, 1783.

“THE Governors think it incumbent upon them, as well from the attention due to the Public as to this Charity, to state the following material facts:—

“The disbursements having, in the course of the last three years, unavoidably exceeded the income by 1004l. 12s. 7d. and a balance of 387l. 18s. 0½d. being, on the 1st of May instant, due to the Treasurers,

“At a Court then held, an order was made for the sale of 583l.

“6s. 8d. reduced three per cent. Bank Annuities, to discharge

“that balance.”

“And in order to prevent the inconveniences which must have arisen, with increased force, if the expences should have continued to exceed the income, the Governors were also reduced to the painful necessity of

“RESOLVING, That the number of patients for the ensuing year should be NINETY only, (exclusive of Lord Colerain's patient) instead of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN,” *which are as many as the house is competent to receive, and until that period had for many years received.*

“THIS

"THIS ALARMING REDUCTION, nearly of ONE FIFTH of the WHOLE NUMBER of patients admitted within the year, (which in the course of the last was THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN) and the further affecting consideration, that many objects, who then were, and in future would be, upon the list for admission, demanding instant relief, would, in consequence of this reduction, be long, if not fatally precluded, had not only a beneficial influence upon the collections, soon after made at the churches and other places of divine worship in this city, beyond the example of some years past, but also induced many gentlemen to make, and others to offer, liberal subscriptions, PROVIDED the resolutions of the 1st of May were rescinded. And accordingly,

"At a Court held on the 21st of May instant, those resolutions
"were rescinded."

"The Governors beg leave to avail themselves of this occasion, to offer their acknowledgments for the liberal exertions already made at this pressing crisis, which have encouraged them to resume their original plan; in confidence that, when these facts are publicly known, they shall receive such further generous support, as may prevent the deplorable consequences of a future reduction, and render the long-experienced benefits of this charity permanent in their full extent."

It is but justice here to add, that the resolutions of the 24th of May were rescinded in consequence of an offer made by the Rev. Dr. WILSON, prebendary of Westminster, to begin a subscription to make good the deficiencies, which he did by a benefaction of twenty-five guineas, and was immediately followed by many residents in this city and neighbourhood. And there is no doubt, when these facts are known in other parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, but a spirit of liberality will be exerted for its future permanent support, as there is no poor inhabitant in the British dominions but has a right to the benefits of this noble institution, should he ever want the aid of Bath Water.

The President, Treasurers, Physicians, and Surgeons, to the Hospital, as they stood May 1, 1783, are as follow:

The Right Hon. Lord RODNEY, President.

BENJ. COLBORNE, Esq;	}	Treasurers.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Esq;		
Mr. CHARLES PHILLOTT,		

HENRY HARRINGTON, M. D.	}	Physicians.
DANIEL LYSONS, M. D.		
JOHN STAKER, M. D.		

HENRY

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq;	}	Surgeons.
Mr. JOSEPH PHILLOTT,		
Mr. HARRY ATTWOOD,		
The Rev. Mr. JOHN PARRY, Chaplain.		

CONDITIONS *on which PATIENTS are admitted.*

I. The case of the patient must be described by some Physician or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time ; and this description must be sent in a letter, franked, or post-paid, directed to the Register of the General Hospital in Bath.

* * * *The age of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of his case ; and the persons who describe are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms ; so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.*

II. After the patient's case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Register, accompanied with a blank certificate.

III. Upon receipt of such letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed, and attested before two Justices for the county or city to which the patient belongs, and three pounds caution-money, if from any part of England or Wales ; but if the patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution-money to be deposited before admission, is the sum of five pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps, when discharged from the Hospital, in whatever condition they are. And the same is expected from the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals respecting their pensioners. But it is necessary that their cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them three pounds caution-money.

N. B. The intention of the caution-money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are discharged from the Hospital, or of their burial in case they die there. The remainder of the caution-money, after these expences are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.

§ *All poor persons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the Hospital, without having their cases thus described, and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the act of parliament for the regulation of the Hospital requires.*

* * * *If any patient should have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution-money defray the expences thereof. Likewise all persons who shall come into the Hospital, without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution-money.*

The Governors and Trustees of the Hospital have repeatedly, by public advertisement desired that all Ministers, and Overseers of the poor, will be careful in their enquiries into the true circumstances of the person whose certificate of poverty they sign, and will take care that no person may be sent to the Hospital upon their authority, who has sufficient means to obtain the benefit of the Bath Waters, without the assistance of that charity.

Here is another Hospital in this city, called *Bellot's Hospital*, which was founded by Thomas Bellot, Esq; (one of the executors of Lord Cecil) in the reign of King James I. It is a low piece of building, situated in Bell-Tree-Lane. This hospital is under the guardianship of the Corporation, and is appropriated to the use of poor men only, coming to this city for the benefit of the hot waters. The number admitted seldom exceeds 18; they have the liberty of bathing gratis, have lodging, and an allowance of 1s. 10d. per week each person.

Besides the above, there is another charitable institution, which deserves the particular encouragement as well of the inhabitants of this city, as of the company who resort hither. It is called

THE PAUPER CHARITY,
FOR
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE POOR,
SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sir JOHN MILLER, Bart. President.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLOTT, Treasurer.

CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M. D. } Physicians.
WILLIAM CORP, M. D. }

Mr. WILLIAM PERRY, } Surgeons.
Mr. JOHN GRIGG, }

Mr. GENT, Apothecary.

This excellent Charity was established in the year 1747, for the purpose of affording relief to the sick poor resident in the city of Bath; the General Hospital admitting those persons only whose complaints require the use of the Bath Waters; and even in those cases, by its Act of Parliament, expressly

expressly excluding the inhabitants of this populous city. No persons in indigent circumstances are denied the benefits of this institution, except servants in place, and paupers receiving relief from their respective parishes. As a proof of its utility, we need only observe, that for some years past between two and three thousand patients have been annually relieved, at the small expence of about 220*l.* per annum, half of which has arisen from subscriptions, and the remainder from Benefactions and a Concert.—There is a meeting of the Subscribers held at the Physicians Room, Chandois Buildings, the first Tuesday in every month at one o'clock, and an annual meeting at the Bear-Inn, the second Wednesday in January. Subscriptions and benefactions for its support are received by the President, Treasurer, and Apothecary; and at the Libraries and Coffee-Houses.

The Cathedral Church of *St. Peter and Paul*, commonly called the ABBEY, (supposed to be built on the spot where stood the Roman temple of Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of the hot springs) is a noble edifice, built in the shape of a cross, and founded in the year 676, by King OSRIC, together with the Abbey-House for Nuns; but in the year 775, King OFFA placed therein secular canons, who being expelled by King EDGAR, he instituted Benedictine Monks in their stead; and it was frequently repaired and augmented, till OLIVER KING began the present pile in 1495, which was occasioned by a dream or vision of his, as related by Sir John Harington. “The Bishop,” says he, “having been at Bath, imagined, as he one night lay meditating in bed, that he saw the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to which was a fair olive-tree supporting a crown.” The impression was so strong, that the Bishop thought he heard a voice which said, “Let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church.” This had such an effect upon the good Prelate, that he instantly formed a design to rebuild the Church of *St. Peter and Paul*; accordingly he set the work immediately in hand, and, as Sir John concludes, caused his vision to be represented on the west front of it, under the title of *De sursum est*, “It is from on high.”—The pious Bishop was prevented from completing this work by death; and upon the dissolution of the religious houses,

this

this church coming into the King's hands, and the townsmen refusing to purchase it of the King's commissioners, for 500 marks, it was entirely stripped of the lead, glass, iron, timber, and other materials; in which condition, with only the bare walls standing, it remained upwards of 100 years, till 1606, when it was restored to its present state by the pious benefactions of Dr. James Montague, then Bishop of this diocese, and other generous benefactors, and made parochial. —The west front of this elegant structure is enriched with several statues, besides a representation of the vision of Oliver King, as above related. It contains many curious monuments; has a handsome altar-piece, representing the Wise Men's Offering, given in the year 1725 by General Wade, one of the representatives of this city; and an excellent organ, thought by very good judges to be one of the best in Europe. This church was formerly called the *Lantern of England*, on account of the number and size of its windows; but as it is now inclosed by houses to the north and south, the light is much intercepted; it is a stately and elegant structure, and affords the curious stranger as much speculation as any parochial church of the same standing in England. The tower (which is 162 feet high) has an excellent peal of ten bells. The length, from east to west, is 210 feet, and from north to south 126; the breadth of the body and side aisles is 72 feet, and the windows are 52 in number. Here is divine service every day, at eleven in the forenoon, which was originally set on foot, and is at present supported by the voluntary subscription of the company resorting to Bath, it being thought very necessary that prayers should be performed daily at one of the places of religious worship in this city. The company are therefore desired to leave their contributions at the Pump-Room, Mr. Gyde's, or the Coffee Houses, where books are opened for that purpose, as it is the only emolument that the Curate [the Rev. Mr. Page] receives for reading prayers every day throughout the year. —The several parishes in Bath are consolidated into one rectory, which is in the gift of the Corporation, and has the vicarage of Lyncomb and Widcombe annexed to it. The Rev. John Chapman, (Archdeacon) is the present incumbent.

The parish church of *St. James* was re-built (chiefly by voluntary subscription) in the years 1768 and 1769, under the direction and agreeable to the plan of Mr. Palmer, of this city, architect; and is a very neat freestone building

with fronts in the Gothic taste. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 feet wide within the walls; the roof is supported by four Ionic columns; the ceiling is divided into three parts; the middle is finished with an entablature and coving, and the two sides with an architrave only, of the Ionic order. The altar forms a niche set round with columns and pilastres, with a Doric entablature. The tower was rebuilt in 1726, and has a peal of eight musical bells. A new and excellent organ, built by Mr. Seed of Bristol, has also lately been erected in this church, which is deemed little inferior to any of its size in the kingdom. Here is divine service Sundays, and prayers Wednesday and Friday mornings and Saturday afternoon; and morning prayers on Saints-days. The Rev. Mr. Dart is the curate.

The church dedicated to *St. Michael* was begun to be rebuilt about the year 1734, and finished in 1742, at the expence of the inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription in some, and by a rate upon the whole, except a handsome subscription of the late General Wade, and a few other private benefactions. It is finished in the Doric order, with a fine dome; and is a very neat church in the inside, having a painting of our Saviour, and another of Moses, over the altar; the first done by Mr. Hoare of this city, and the other by Mr. Robinson of London. It has a musical peal of eight bells, and an organ. The Rev. Mr. Lawrence is the curate. Here is divine service as often as at *St. James's*.

The parish church of *Walcot* stands within the liberties of this city; it was rebuilt in the year 1780, and is a very neat, but very small church, compared with the largeness and populousness of the parish; it has a neat organ, but no peal of bells. The rectory is equal to the consolidated churches in Bath; the present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Sibley; the curate, the Rev. Mr. Dowson.

The chapel near the south-west corner of Queen-square, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was built by the late Mr. Wood, by a subscription of several gentlemen who are now proprietors of it. The inside is of the Ionic order, and is 57 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 36 in height: The outside of the Doric order. It was opened on the 25th of December 1734, for divine service; which is performed here twice every Sunday, at eleven and four o'clock, and every other day at eleven in the morning only. The officiating clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Sibley.

The

The *Octagon* chapel in Milsom-street, which was opened for divine service the 4th of October 1767, is now the sole property of Mr. Street; it was built agreeable to the plan of Mr. Lightholder, architect, and is in great esteem for its neatness and elegance. It has a fine altar-piece, representing the pool of Bethesda, painted by Mr. Hoare, and an excellent organ. Divine service is performed here every Sunday at eleven and five, and prayers every Wednesday and Friday at eleven. The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Weston, is the officiating minister.

Margaret chapel is situated in Margaret-buildings, in Brock-street, near the Crescent; it was built at the expence of the late Rev. Mr. Martyn, the late Cornelius Norton, esq; and Mr. Linley. This chapel is built in the Gothic order, with galleries, is 70 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 37 high, besides a large recess for the altar. The roof having no supporters, makes it very light, spacious, and elegant: In the chapel is an exceeding fine-toned large organ, and two of Buzaglo's stoves. Divine service is performed here every Sunday at eleven in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon, and prayers Wednesdays and Fridays. The Rev. Dr. Griffiths is the officiating minister.

The chapel dedicated to *St. Michael*, near the Cross Bath, was rebuilt in pursuance of a decree made (Feb. 13, 1717.) by Sir John Trevor, knt. Master of the Rolls. Near it is an hospital or alms-house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, (to which the said chapel is annexed) for the support of six poor men and six poor women of this city, who are aged, and incapable of supporting themselves. These poor people have a very comfortable subsistence, and each a separate room to live and lodge in. It was founded in the reign of King Henry II. by Reginald Fitz Jocelaine, Bishop of this See; the alms-house was taken down about the year 1728, and rebuilt by his Grace the Duke of Chandos, in consideration of some advantages he received when he erected the contiguous buildings, now called Chandos-court. The mastership of this hospital and chapel is in the gift of the corporation, but must always be given to a clergyman, who is to perform divine service twice a day in the chapel. Its annual income has of late years so much increased, by the number of houses erected on the land belonging to it, that it is supposed equal to any charity of the same kind in England, and the alms-house is a point of merit to many other benefactions.

of this charity is the master's; the other is equally divided among the several poor men and women. The present master is the Rev. Dr. Chapman, one of the canons of Bristol Cathedral.

The little chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, situated under Beechen-Cliff, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The present incumbent is Dr. Richard Roberts, Master of St. Paul's School, London, and it is supported by public subscription. Here is divine service every Sunday, performed by the present curate of the Abbey. Adjoining is an hospital belonging to it, for Idiots, rebuilt in 1761.

There are besides several other places of divine worship in this city, viz. the Presbyterian meeting-house, in Frog-lane; the Quakers meeting-house, in Marchant's-court; the Baptists meeting-house, in Garrard-street; Lady Huntingdon's chapel, in Harlequin-row; a Moravian chapel, in Monmouth-street; a chapel in New King-street, for Methodists, or the followers of the Rev. John Wesley; and a Roman-Catholic chapel, (known by the name of Bell-Tree-House) situated in Bell-Tree-Lane.

The principal COFFEE-HOUSES here are kept by Mr. Frappel, Mr. Pritchard, and Mr. Derham. Mr. Frappel's is situated in Orange-Grove; Mr. Pritchard's fronts the North-Parade, and is called the Parade Coffee-House; and Mr. Derham's adjoins the New Assembly-Rooms.

The public *Grammar School*, situated in Broad-street, was originally founded and endowed by King Edward VI. with part of the land belonging to the dissolved religious houses. The present building was begun in the year 1752, and the first stone of it was laid with great ceremony by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the Corporation, the several companies, and a band of music; on which is the following inscription:—

Auspicio surgat hocce Domicilium,
Ad humaniores Literas,
Bonasque Artes disseminandas
Bene ac sapienter designatum,
Hoc jecit Fundamentum.
FRANCISCUS HALES,
Hujus urbis Prætor,
Mensis Maii Diei 29^o
A. D. MDCCLII.
Annoque Regnantis
GEORGIÏ SECUNDI 25^o.

May this Edifice, so well and wisely designed to propagate polite Literature, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, rise auspiciously. FRANCIS HALES, Mayor of this City, laid the foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1752, and in the 25th Year of the Reign of GEORGE II.

This School is an elegant pile of building, very commodious for the reception of young gentlemen boarders, of whom the Master (the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan) has a great number, besides an annual salary from the Corporation.—The Rev. Walter Robins, LL. B. late master of the School, conveyed the right of patronage to the rectory of Charlecombe to the Corporation, to be annexed to the Mastership of the said School for ever.

There is also a Charity-School in this city for the education of poor citizen's children, in the English language, writing, and accounts, situated on the Borough-walls, near Trim-street, and originally founded in the year 1711, by a voluntary subscription, set on foot by Robert Nelson, esq; Dean Willis, (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) and many other persons of distinction. In 1721, it was rebuilt by subscription, and on the 12th of October, Mr. Hoare laid the foundation-stone, on which is the following inscription, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* By this institution, fifty boys and fifty girls are clothed and instructed. Two charity sermons are annually preached at the several churches and chapels for this charity, besides many annual subscriptions and donations, which are placed in the hands of the twelve following Trustees for its Support:—

Sir John Miller, Bart. <i>President</i>	Mr. Alderman Crook
Mr. West, <i>Treasurer</i>	Mr. Alderman Bennet
Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Chapman	Dr. Lyfons
Rev. Mr. Sibley	Mr. Street
Mr. Alderman Bush	Mr. Phillot, sen.
Mr. Alderman Wright	Mr. Charles Phillot.

Mr. James Holdstock is the present Master of the School.

The *Theatre*, situated in Orchard-street, is established by royal patent granted to John Palmer, esq; the proprietor: The form of it, as far as the pit and boxes extend, is semi-circular; the front on the sides of the stage are adorned with columns of the Doric and Ionic orders, and the ornaments are expressive of and bear analogy to the amusements of the place. It is furnished with a large lobby or waiting-room, with proper retiring rooms, and at the top of the house ventilators are placed to moderate the heat and introduce fresh air: In short, there is nothing omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. The whole was designed and executed by Mr. Palmer, architect and
C 3 builder,

builder, of this city, who has displayed an elegance of taste and soundness of judgment, that would not disgrace the most eminent of his profession; and it is universally allowed, for its size, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are in general *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.*

Mr. Palmer, patentee of the Bath Theatre, has lately taken a lease of the Bristol Theatre, for the term of years for which the patent is granted; in consequence of which he is enabled to employ a more numerous and better company of comedians, as he can now engage them for the whole year, which must make it more eligible for actors of great abilities to continue with him; Bath having, in many instances, been the school for some of the best performers which have appeared on the London theatres.

At a little distance from the New Assembly-Rooms, in Montpelier-Row, is a large and commodious *Riding-School* kept by Mr. Scrace, where Ladies and Gentlemen amuse themselves every morning, and are instructed in the art of horsemanship; the days for Gentlemen are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; for Ladies, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The terms for those who learn to ride, and ride the managed horses, are, three guineas per month, or 5s. 3d. each lesson: Those Ladies and Gentlemen whose horses are kept at livery here, are allowed to ride them in an open ride as well as in the school gratis.

Adjoining the Riding-School is an elegant and commodious *Tennis-Court*, erected by Richard Scrace, sen. (now kept by Mr. Hulet) which was opened for play in the year 1777. The plan was presented to Mr. Scrace by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, and the dimensions of the court are the same as those of the Duke of Orleans and Maffons in Paris. Here are dressing-rooms, dresses, and every thing necessary to render it as complete and agreeable as possible.—The terms of play are the same as in London.

The old *Guildhall* of this city, which was built after a plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones, was situated in the High-street, directly between the present Green-Market, and the Christopher-Inn; but the Corporation finding this hall

and its offices too small, and its situation very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, came to a resolution a few years since to erect a new one on the east side of High-street, and the first stone was laid by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the rest of the Corporation; on which was engraved the following inscription: — *This first stone of the Guildhall, erected at the sole expence of the Chamber of this city, was laid on the 11th day of February 1768, and in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Third.*

A total stop was put to this building till the year 1775, when the first design was reconsidered, and being deemed insufficient for the business that must necessarily be transacted in it, fresh designs were ordered to be made by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, [since appointed City Architect] which being approved of, were carried into execution. [*The elevation of the hall appears in the plate annexed.*]

At the north and south ends are two wings 52 feet long each, forming a skreen to the corn, poultry, fish, and green-markets; at the end of the north wing is a watch-house, and at the end of the south is a lock-up house; over each is a large reservoir of water for the use of the markets, as well as the ready supply of water in cases of fire.

The basement story consists of a noble kitchen, 39 feet long, 31 feet wide, and 12 feet high, furnished with every necessary for cookery; a bake-house 20 feet square, with two ovens, a tin plate warming cupboard, boilers, &c. a large scullery, hall, house-keeper's-room, a cold larder, pastry-room, wine-cellar, beer-cellar, and coal-cellar.

The ground story consists of a vestibule 37 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 16 feet high, a justice's-room 39 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a drawing-room for the Mayor 22 feet by 22; townclerk's office, deputy townclerk's office, and common clerk's office, with a drawing-room for the jury, record-room, and lobby near the grand stair-case, for the Mayor's officers to wait in; the whole finished with stucco walls, enriched and plain cornices, &c. suitable to the purposes they are appropriated to. From the vestibule on the right-hand you are led to the grand stair-case, of which the walls and ceiling are richly embellished with plaister ornaments, the steps Dutch oak, enriched brackets, mahogany rail, and fancied iron work, which lead to the principal story. The banqueting-room is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 31 feet high, superbly furnished and ornamented

mented in the present taste. On the west side of the banqueting-room is a drawing-room, 37 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 16 feet high, occasionally used as a council-room.

In the hall is preserved the head of Minerva, cast in metal, a very curious piece of antiquity, that was dug up in Stall-street, opposite the Three-Tuns, in the year 1725: The Society of Antiquarians offered the Corporation, when it was first found, a considerable sum for it.

His late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, on account of the respect shewn him when at Bath, presented to the Corporation a magnificent wrought gilt cup and salver, which are used at most public entertainments.

The Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the Liberties of the City, are held in the Guildhall.

The city is governed by the Mayor, Recorder, (Lord CAMDEN) and Aldermen, besides twenty Common-Council; though the number of Aldermen (out of which the Mayor and Justices are chosen) is not to exceed ten, or be less than four, and a town-clerk, (John Jefferys, Esq.) The Mayor for the time being, and Recorder, are Justices of the Quorum; and out of the Aldermen are annually chosen two other Justices of the Peace. From among the Common-Council (except the senior, who is always Chamberlain) are yearly chosen Bailiffs or Sheriffs, and two Constables. The Representatives in parliament for the city are elected by the Corporation; a list of whom is inserted in p. 68.

The powers granted to the Mayor and Corporation of this city, by several Charters, for the good order and government thereof, are very full and extensive. A Court of Record is held at the Town-hall every Monday, (by virtue of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens) which has cognizance of all personal actions within the said city or its liberties, in case the debt or damages exceed or amount to 40s. and this Court has power of issuing all due processes in as ample a manner as any other Court of Record in any city, borough, or town corporate in England. Of this Court the Town-clerk is the Prothonotary, and the Serjeants at Mace for the time being are the Attornies; and all processes issued from the said Court are directed to and returnable by the Bailiffs and Serjeants at Mace for the time being.—There is also, established by act of Parliament, a Court of Requests, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts under 40s. within the city and liberties of Bath.

Two

Two fairs are held here annually, viz. on the 14th of February, and the 10th of July. The principal markets are kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter (equal to any in England) is brought in from the country every morning; and the butchers who live in the city supply the inhabitants with the best of meat every day in the week. The markets for fish are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and are thought to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom, as well in the goodness as the quantity of the sea-fish brought to it, and the fresh water fish daily taken from the river Avon.

There are three Banks established in Bath; the first called the *Bath Bank*, was opened March 1, 1768; the firm Cam, Whitehead, and Phillot, and is situated at the lower corner of Millom-street. The second, called the *Bath and Somerset Bank*, was opened March 27, 1775; the firm Horlock, Mortimer, Anderdon, and Street, and is situated in the centre of the New Buildings in Millom-street. And the other, called the *Bath City Bank*, was opened Nov. 5, 1776; the firm Peach, Kingston, Cross, and James; and is situated in the Abbey Church-yard.

The Grove, near the Abbey-Church, is called Orange-Grove, from an obelisk erected by the late Richard Nash, Esq; in compliment to the Prince of Orange, who came here for his health just before he married the Princess-Royal of England, and received great benefit from the waters. On this obelisk is the following inscription:

In Memoriam

Sanitatis

PRINCIPI AURIACO,
Aquarum Thermalium potu,
Favente DEO,
OVANTE BRITANNIA,
Feliciter Restitutæ,
M.DCC.XXXIV.

Thus translated:

In memory of the happy restoration of the health of the PRINCE of ORANGE, by the drinking of the Bath Waters, through the favour of GOD, and to the great joy of BRITAIN. 1734.

Just on the other side of the New-Bridge, erected by William Pultney, Esq; across the Avon, leading from the Market-place to Bathwick, is a public garden, called *Spring-Gardens*, very pleasantly and judiciously laid out by Mrs. Purdie, for the summer amusement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city, who may walk here

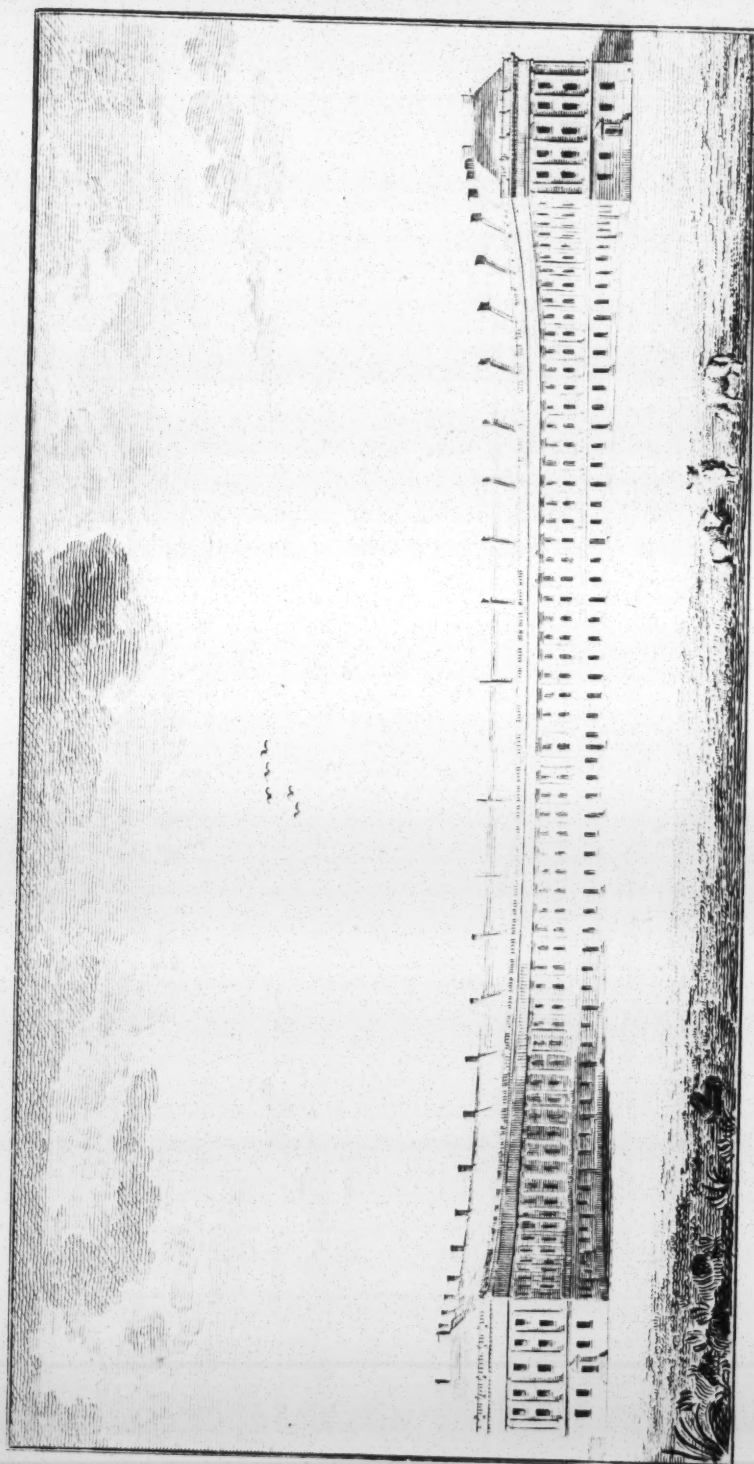
here the whole season on paying a subscription of half a crown.—Such Ladies and Gentlemen who do not subscribe, pay six-pence for admission, and receive a ticket that entitles them to any thing they choose of that value. The public breakfast mornings are Mondays and Thursdays, where music attends at breakfast, and for dancing, with horns and clarionets; tickets at 1s. 6d. each.

At a little farther distance, pleasantly situated at the extremity of the village of Bathwick, is another public Tea-Garden, called Bathwick Villa, neatly fitted up and pleasantly laid out for the reception of company, on the same plan and terms as Spring-Gardens. Mr. Marrett, wine-merchant, is the proprietor, who has spared neither pains or expence to render it deserving the public encouragement.

To the left of the New-Bridge, in the open meadow, is the Prison, a large and convenient building, 60 feet in front, and 80 in depth, with a spacious court-yard.

Within these last thirty years, the city of Bath has so considerably increased in the number of its inhabitants, and the extent and elegance of its buildings, that it is become one of the *most agreeable* as well as *polite* places in the kingdom; many ladies and gentlemen, who formerly only paid it a yearly visit, now reside here constantly. The inconvenience people of distinction used to suffer from the want of accommodations, is now no more heard of.—To one man's abilities and enterprising genius is Bath indebted for an elegance in its buildings superior to any other place in England; and to one other man does it chiefly owe its present flourishing state:—The names of Mr. *Wood* and Mr. *Nash* will be remembered with gratitude and respect by the latest posterity.

Mr. Wood's skill and judgment in architecture was hardly to be equalled by any person of his time; and every body saw with pleasure the prosperity of all his undertakings. His first step in the improvement of our buildings, was the beginning to build Queen-square, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 27th of January 1729, and is a magnificent pile of building.—In this square is a pleasure-ground encompassed by iron pallisades, in the centre of which is an obelisk, 70 feet high, on which is the following inscription cut in marble:—



The Royal Exchange

*In memory of honours bestow'd,
And in gratitude for benefits conferred in this city,
By his Royal Highness
F R E D E R I C K, Prince of W A L E S,
And his Royal Consort,
In the Year 1738,
This Obelisk is erected by
R I C H A R D N A S H, Esq.*

The antient city of Bath is said to have been built by King Alfred, about the year 900, and was surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing, called the Borough-Wall; on the outside of which, in the memory of many persons now living, there was scarce a house standing, except in Walcot-street, Broad-street, and Horse-street.

After the building of the Square, Mr. Wood planned several streets contiguous thereto; and on the 10th of March 1739, laid the foundation of the North and South-Parades, Pierpoint-street, Duke-street, &c. which he lived to see completed: And sometime before his death, which was in May 1754, he laid out the plan for erecting that beautiful circular pile of building, called the King's Circus, the houses of which are built uniform, and consist of three orders, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. In the center of this circle is a reservoir of water, arched over, and fed by two or three fine springs, which supply the whole neighbourhood. There are three streets which have a communication with the Circus, viz. Gay-street, Bennet-street, and Brock-street; the first of which leads to Queen-square, the next to the New Assembly-Rooms and the buildings in Lansdown-Road, and the latter to the Royal Crescent, a noble pile of building, built in an elliptical form, with one order of Ionic pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding as fine a prospect as fancy can conceive. [*The elevation of this building may be seen in the annexed plate.*]

Since the Royal Crescent was finished, another elegant pile of building has been completed and inhabited, called Catharine-Place, situated behind Brock-street, in a very airy and healthy situation; at the north side of this building is a new street called Rivers-street, which leads quite into Lansdown-Road.

From the era of Mr. Wood's death we may date the growing spirit for building in this city. But as a minute description

description of every new building is not the design of this treatise, we shall only observe, that *uniformity* is what every builder adheres to, and that in point of elegance, no city, perhaps, in Europe can vie with Bath in its buildings; nor is any city more advantageously situated for carrying it on, as the ashlar stone, with which all the houses are built, is dug from quarries on the hills around it.

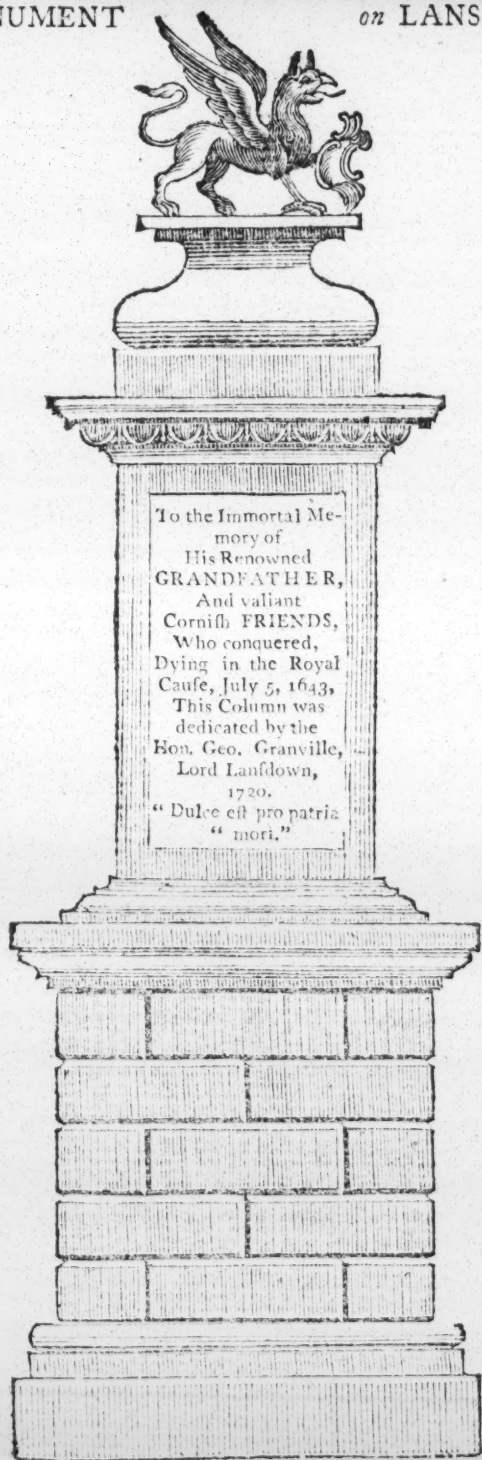
[For a perfect account of the several new streets, &c. the reader is referred to the annexed plan of Bath, or to one on a larger scale, with all the new additional buildings to the present time, on a sheet of royal paper, which may be had of W. Taylor, the publisher of this treatise.]

The North, South, and West Gates of this city have been taken down by the Corporation, in order to make the avenues as open as possible; and it is but justice to say, that the Corporation are at all times attentive to the ease and convenience of the visitors and inhabitants. The late act of parliament for paving, cleansing, and lighting the city and its liberties, is strictly adhered to; and a regular night-watch patrols the different streets every half hour to preserve the public peace.

The public roads about Bath have been much improved within these few years, and the access to the hills, Claverton and Lansdown, (which was formerly very difficult) is now rendered safe, easy, and pleasant, either on horseback or in carriages. The air that you breathe in on these hills is very beneficial to invalids, who ride to restore their health, especially that of Lansdown; for the inhabitants of three or four houses that are built on it, often live to the age of 100 years and upwards. On this Down, on the 10th of August, is annually held a very large Fair, noted for selling great quantities of fine cheese, horses, &c.—From hence you have a fine view of the Bristol channel, city of Bristol, part of Wales, and great part of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Wiltshire; and there is one point of view where the cities of Bath and Bristol may be seen at the same time. The soil of this Down produces the finest herbage in England for sheep, and the Lansdown mutton is esteemed the best and sweetest in Europe.

This Down takes its name from a Monument erected on it by George Lord Lansdown, of which the following is a representation; which, with the inscriptions on it, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the reader.

The



On the North Tablet are the following Lines.

When now th' incens'd rebels proudly came
Down like a torrent, without bank or dam,
When undeserv'd success urg'd on their force,
That thunder must come down to stop their course,
Or *Granville* must step in, then *Granville* stood,
And with himself oppos'd and check'd the flood.
Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
Either o'ercomes or does itself expire.
His courage work'd like flames, cast heat about,
Here, there, on this, on that side none gave out;
Not any pike in that renowned stand,
But took new force from his inspiring hand;
Soldier encourag'd soldier, man urg'd man,
And he urg'd all; so far example can.
Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound did call,
He was the butt, the mark, the aim of all.
His soul this while retired from cell to cell,
At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
But the devoted band, enrag'd the more
From that his fate, plied hotter than before,
And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield,
Each fought an honour'd grave, and gain'd the field.
Thus he being fall'n, his actions fought anew,
And the dead conquer'd whilst the living flew.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, 1643.

Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his own bark a navy did defy.
When now encompass'd round he victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquer'ing blood,
Till all his purple current dry'd and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd *Granville's* ashes stand?
Thy grandfire* fills the seas, and thou the land.

* *Sir R. Granville.*

MARTIN LLEWELLYN, 1643.

“To the immortal Memory” &c. [as inserted in the print.]

The following is on the South Tablet.

“In this battle, on the King's part, were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain than private men; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of *Sir Beville Granville*: He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall, and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any im-

pression

pression in him ; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so : In a word, a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most chearful and innocent conversation."—*Clarendon's Hist.* vol. ii.

On the West side are trophies of war ; on the East, the King's arms, and those of Granville.

In this battle, on the King's side, which was commanded by the Marquis of Hertford, the King's horse was so shaken, that of 2000 which were upon the field in the morning, there were not above 600 left after the action ; occasioned by a regiment of cuirassiers commanded by Sir Arthur Haslerig, which were so completely armed, that they were called the *regiment of lobsters*. On the other hand the Marquis drove Sir Wm. Waller, the parliament general, from his post, and compelled him to retire into Bath.

This monument is elegantly built with free-stone, within a square of 21 feet.—Near the monument are still to be seen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons in the year 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious King Arthur.

About two miles from this monument, at Wick, are a number of surprising rocks, well worthy the attention of any curious stranger, and particularly a landscape painter.

Claverton Down, (on which we have four days races every year in the month of September, and is reckoned to be as polite a meeting as any in England next to Newmarket) is also a very pleasant and agreeable airing for invalids, by whom it is much frequented ; it takes its name from a little village situated in the vale beyond it ; and commands a delightful prospect of the city of Bath, and the vale between Bath and Bristol.—To the right, as you ascend this Down, is a seat that belonged to the late Ralph Allen, esq; but now to the Rev. Stafford Smith, called Prior-Park, which commands a most beautiful and picturesque prospect of the vale beneath and the surrounding hills, the city of Bath being the chief object ; the seat consists of a house in the centre, two pavillions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and making in a continued curved line of building about 1000 feet in front, of which the house takes about 150, and is of the Corinthian order, elevated upon a rustic balustrade crowned by a balustrade : the centre advancing

cing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct porticos in the kingdom.

There are many other rides about this city,* more agreeable than the above Downs in cold tempestuous weather, being sheltered by the hills on each side, viz. to the village of Kellton, the lower road to Bristol, and the London road; in the former of which you have many fine prospects of the adjacent hills, and of the river Avon, which runs beneath in a serpentine direction.

In the street leading to Claverton-Down, is a fine Cold-Bath, kept by Mr. Greenaway, which is supplied by a spring of excellent water.

The following are the regulations which the chairmen of Bath are subject to, by a late act of parliament:—

The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, or any 5 or more of them, whereof the Mayor for the time being to be one, shall license all, or any person or persons who shall carry or keep any glass chair, or bath chair, within the said city of Bath, or the liberties and precincts thereof; the charge of every such licence is not to exceed the sum of *three shillings*, which is to be paid by every respective chairman, besides the duty of 5s. for the stamps; and the number of glass and bath chairs so licensed shall not be under 70:† The said licence shall be granted for the term of one year, from the date of each respective licence, and no longer.

The chairs thus licensed are to have a mark of distinction, by figure or otherwise, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall think proper; and the said mark shall be placed on the back of every chair, or in the most conspicuous and convenient place to be taken notice of. And if any person or persons presume to carry any glass or bath chair within the city of Bath, the liberties or precincts thereof, without such leave or licence; for every such offence, he or they shall forfeit the sum of *thirteen shillings and four-pence*: And the chairmen shall keep such stands or places with their chairs, as the Mayor and Justices of the said city, for the time being, shall, by any writing under their hands to be affixed up on

* For a particular description of the situation of the villages near Bath, we must refer the reader to a Map of five Miles round the City, sold by W. TAYLOR, bookseller.

† The present number of licensed chairs is upwards of 150.

the Guildhall, and in the Pump-Room, order, direct, and appoint; and if any chairman refuse to obey such orders or directions as aforesaid, for every such offence he shall forfeit the sum of *ten shillings*; and upon complaint, the justices of the said city may suspend any of the said chairmen from working, for any time not exceeding forty days.

No chairman can demand for any one fare, to or from any part within the walls of the said city, more than the sum of *six-pence*; or to any place not exceeding the distance of 500 yards, more than *six-pence*; and for any greater length, not exceeding one measured mile, or 1760 yards, the sum of *one shilling*; and no more than the sum of *six-pence* for every half hour's waiting, and so proportionably for any longer space of time. No chairman shall be required or obliged to carry any chair out of the liberties of the said city on the north and west side thereof; nor farther than the foot of Beechen-cliff, Widcomb-hill, Claverton-down, and Bathwick-down, on the east and south side of the city.

Any person the said chairmen shall at any time carry, may cause them to stop as often as he or she shall require, so as such persons do not detain the chair above the space of ten minutes in every *sixpenny* fare, or twenty minutes in every *twelvepenny* fare; and in case any chairman shall refuse to carry any such fare, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his fare or hire than the several rates by act of parliament, or shall utter any abusive language, or offer any other insult to the person he so carries, such chairman so offending and being convicted thereof, by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of *ten shillings*, one moiety of which is to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the city: No chairman shall make use of any other chair than what shall be so mark'd: And that no person shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface, the mark or figure of distinction appointed by the said Mayor and Aldermen, under the forfeiture of *three pounds* for every such offence.—If any person does refuse or neglect to pay any chairman or chairmen the money justly due to him or them for carrying in his or their chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any such chair, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen, on complaint thereof, to grant a warrant to bring before them the person against whom such complaint shall be made, and upon proof made by one or more witnesses upon oath, to award

D

reasonable

reasonable satisfaction to the parties grieved for his damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay and make such satisfaction, to issue out warrants of distress, to levy the same on the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of distress, to commit the party or parties so offending to prison for one month, or until such satisfaction be made; and such penalty so to be recovered shall be applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish wherein such offence shall be committed.

Any gentleman may use a chair of his own, and appoint any person or persons to carry the same, as he or they respectively shall think proper; provided that no chairman hired or employed to carry such chair or chairs shall carry any other fare than such person and his family so hiring them as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of *ten shillings*. Every person so hiring his own chairmen shall enter such chair, with the name of the chairmen, in the office of the clerk of the peace for the said city; for which entry no fee or reward is required.

All prosecutions for any offence must be commenced within three months next after the offence is committed; and all disputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the said city, who attend at the Guildhall every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all complaints relating to chairmen, &c.

For the satisfaction of Ladies and Gentlemen resorting to Bath, we have annexed the following table of distances between the several parts of the city, to prevent any imposition from the chairmen.

From the Front Door of Mr. Gyde's Rooms,

	Yards
To the North-east corner of the Square, through Bridewell-lane, is	508
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	715
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	596
To the north end of Belmont Row, is	876
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	702
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge thro' the Church-yard, is	761
To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	628
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	301

From

From the PUMP-ROOM,

	Yards.
To the north-east corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	521
To the south-east corner of Queen-square, thro' ditto, is	419
To the north end of Barton-street, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	594
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	540
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	822
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	513
To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, is	548
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	490
To the last house on the South-Parade, is	502
To Trim-street, is	260
To the White-Hart at the foot of Claverton-down, is	972
To Spring-Gardens, is	472

From the GUILD-HALL,

To the last house on the North-Parade, is	455
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	553
To the north-west corner of Queen-square, is	622
To the upper end of Belmont-row, is	722
To the further end of the Old Bridge, is	646

From the N. E. Corner of the GROVE COFFEE-HOUSE,

To the S. E. Corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	515
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	522
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	302
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	502
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	785
To Mr. Spackman's house in King's-mead-street, is	500
To Sir William Robinson's house in Millom-street, is	496

From the NEW-ROOMS,

To the centre house in the Royal Crescent, is	506
To the first house in Walcot-Parade, is	720
To the first house in Charles-street, on the left hand, is	637
To the lower house in Bond-street, is	538
To the last house in River-street on the right-hand, thro' Margaret-buildings, is	457
To Mrs. Henshaw's house the south-west corner of Queen-square, is	520
To the General Hospital, is	577
To the Bear-Inn, thro' Millom-street, is	677
To the Town-hall, thro' Broad street, is	700
To the last house on the Queen's-Parade, is	483

From the OCTOGON CHAPEL,

To the first house in Brock-street, on the right-hand, is	523
To the last house in Brock-street, on the right-hand, is	671

To the center-house in Westgate-buildings, is	—	400
To the last house in Belmont-row, is	—	534
To the first house on St. James's-Parade, is	—	517
To the first house in Axford's-buildings, is	—	584
To the last house in New King-street, is	—	598
To No. 12, in Paragon-buildings, is	—	594

From the PLAY-HOUSE,

To the Bear-Inn, is	—	418
To the first house in Milsom-street, on the left hand, is	—	573
To the Pelican-Inn in Walcot-street, is	—	752
To the first house in King's-mead-street, is	—	700
To the Boarding-School in Trim street, is	—	733

*A concise Description of the City of BRISTOL, HOT-
WELLS, MONUMENTS of ANTIQUITY, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS in the Environs of Bath.*

THE City of Bristol is 13 miles from Bath, and is the second city in England for trade, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It lay in two counties [Somerfet and Gloucester] before it was made a city and county of itself, which was in the reign of Edward the Third.

The Cathedral, which is situated in College-Green, was formerly the collegiate church of St. Augustine's Monastery, but when dissolved by Henry the Eighth, and erected into the See of a Bishop, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of a Bishop, Dean, Prebendaries, &c.

There are in this city eighteen churches, the chief is *St. Mary Redcliffe's*, without the walls, built in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by *William Cannings*, Esq; Alderman of the city; to whose memory there is a very fine monument in it, recording, besides, his great benefactions to the city. This is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic taste, the workmanship so exquisite, the roof so artificially vaulted with stone, and the tower so high, that we may say with Camden, that it is the finest parish church in the kingdom. The altar consists of three fine pictures, painted by Hogarth.

In the centre of Queen-square, (which is as large as any square in London, except Lincoln's-Inn) is a curious equestrian statue of King William the Third, cast in copper, standing on a base and pediment of Portland stone, and reckoned

reckon
is the
walks

In C
Mr. V
for br
1740,
by the
it we
stru
at the
House
It wa
the M

Th
thoug
and l
purpo
dispat

He
and
strang
descr
that
house
nefasc
whof
by an
nity,
mem

Al
well
cific
cough
tions
stone
qual
in th
low
thof
torn

T
tem

reckoned a fine piece of workmanship. On the north side is the Custom-house, and in the middle many pleasing walks shaded with trees.

In Corn-street is a regular Exchange, built by the late Mr. Wood, architect, with four entrances into it, and rooms for brokers, underwriters, &c. The first stone was laid in 1740, by Henry Coombes, esq; the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and the rest of the Corporation, and under it were put several pieces of gold and silver coin. This structure, which is all of freestone, with spacious apartments at the entrance, one for a Tavern, the other for a Coffee-House, is reckoned the completest of its kind in Europe. It was opened in Sept. 1743, by Sir Abraham Elton, bart. the Mayor.

The Quay, which is more than half a mile in length, is thought to be the most commodious in England for shipping and landing of goods, having several large cranes for that purpose, which are not to be equalled for the extraordinary dispatch with which they clear the ships.

Here are besides many other public and noble edifices, and numerous excellent charities worthy the notice of a stranger, which our narrow limits will not permit us to describe particularly; we shall therefore only observe, that there are seventeen hospitals, schools, and almshouses, endowed by different people; but the greatest benefactor was Mr. Edward Colston, a merchant of the city, whose extensive charities are perhaps not to be equalled by any private person, whose name is an honour to humanity, and whose good deeds will be held in everlasting remembrance.

About a mile and a half from this city is the Hotwells, well known for the efficacy of its waters; which are a specific for the dysentery, spitting of blood, consumptions, coughs, diabetes, &c. &c. and are excellent in inflammations, and scorbutic cases, being impregnated by the limestone quarries through which they run with a soft alkalous quality. The spring rises perpendicularly out of the rock in the sloping bank of the river Avon, between high and low water-mark, where the river makes its entrance between those stupendous cliffs of rocks which seem to have been torn asunder by the violence of an earthquake.

The season for drinking the water is from March to September, and the place is much frequented by nobility and

gentry in the summer months, for whose entertainment two large Assembly-rooms are erected contiguous to the Wells, where they have balls, concerts, public breakfasts, &c. during the season. Here are convenient and magnificent lodgings, as well as at the delightful village of Clifton, on the hill above, which is full of Gentlemen's seats; and that of Gabriel Goldney, esq; has a very fine grotto in the garden, not to be equalled in the west of England, with many other curiosities.

Beyond the Wells are tremendous rocks, (known by the name of St. Vincent's Rocks) extending a vast way on each side the river Avon, where is found in great abundance that beautiful fossil called Bristol stone.

About five miles from Bristol is Lord Clifford's elegant house and gardens, at King's-Weston, in the neighbourhood of which is one of the richest, most picturesque, varied, and extensive prospects in the kingdom; commanding, at one view, the Bristol Channel, the mouth of the rivers Severn and Avon, the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and a vast line of the Welsh coast, and counties.

FARLEY-CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE,

Six Miles from Bath.

At what time this castle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known. If one may judge from the extent of its ruins, it seems surprising so little should be said of it in history. The first account of it is no farther back than the 16th of Edward the Third, at which time Farley appears to have been the property of Lord Bergherth; it was sold by his grand-daughter, the sole heir, with other estates, to Robert Lord Hungerford, and the present proprietor is — Frampton, esq.

The chapel in this castle consists of a single aisle, the ceiling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the resurrection. This chapel was the burying-place of the Hungerfords, and many other principal persons: Here is a very handsome monument in the recess, representing a man and his wife of the Hungerford family carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble slab; in a vault beneath the chapel, to which the descent is from without, are six leaden coffins exactly resembling those inclosing Egyptian mummies; in the chapel stands a chest of old armour,

mour, brought from the castle, on opening of which were found three original letters written by Oliver Cromwell; two of them, it is said, were lent to a gentleman who never returned them, the third is preserved in a frame by the woman who shews the chapel, and the following is a copy:

“S I R,

“I am very sorrye my occasions will not permitt mee to return to you as I would; I have not yett fully spoken wth the gentleman I sent to wait upon you; when I shall doe itt I shall be enabled to be more particular, being unwillinge to detain your servant any longer. Wth my service to your Lady and family, I take leave, and rest,
Your affectionate servant,

“July 30, 1652.”

“O. CROMWELL.”

“For my Honnerd Frind, Mr. Hungerford the Elder, These.”

STANTON-DREW, SOMERSETSHIRE,

Is eight miles from Bath. At this place is a piece of antiquity, supposed to be the remains of a Druid's temple, much in the same form as that at Stonehenge, consisting of a circle of large pillars, about six feet high, each of which seems to have made a diameter of 90 paces, though there is no appearance of a ditch. The remains of this monument, among the common people, bears the name of a Wedding, from a tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the company were changed into pillars of stone.

BADMINTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

The Seat of the Duke of Beaufort,

Is about 13 miles from Bath. The Mansion-house is very noble, and furnished with a number of fine family and other paintings. The park is very extensive, the walks extremely pleasant, and the gardens elegant. When King William the Third passed that way, he said to the Duke at that time, that he did not wonder he never came to court, as he had so stately a palace of his own.

About a mile from the Duke of Beaufort's, upon the top of the hill, in the parish of Little Sodbury, there is a large square camp very perfect, supposed to have been made in the civil wars, containing about twelve acres within the fortification; it is double ditched, is very deep, and in some places is 40 feet wide, and the distance between the two ditches is 80 feet; part of the camp extends into the

parish of Old Sodbury: And about half a mile from hence, in the parish of Horton, is a lesser square camp, singly ditched, which contains eight acres in the inside. From both these camps are very fine prospects over the vale of Berkley, and the river Severn.

CORSHAM-HOUSE, WILTSHIRE,

The Seat of Paul Methuen, Esq.

This edifice is situated ten miles from Bath, and four from Chippenham, in a most agreeable part of Wiltshire. The palace of Ethelred, one of the Saxon Kings, and after the Conquest, the retiring place of the Earls of Cornwall, stood near the site of the present mansion, which appears from an inscription on the south front to have been built in the year 1582. In the last century it was one of the seats of Sir Edward Hungerford. It has been much improved by its present proprietor, who has added an apartment 70 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 24 high, for the reception of his pictures, of which there is a noble collection by the best masters, and reckoned the finest in the west of England. The park and gardens afford a variety of picturesque and beautiful prospects.

STOURHEAD, or STOURTON, WILTSHIRE,

The Seat of Henry Hoare, Esq.

This Seat (which is twenty-five miles from Bath) is not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well designed both for pleasure and convenience. In the drawing-room is a great curiosity, which formerly belonged to the famous Pope Sixtus Quintus; it is a fine cabinet, on which are paintings of the Pope and others of the Peretti family, the last of whom was a nun, who gave it to a convent at Rome, from whence Mr. Hoare purchased it. In this and the other apartments are a number of fine paintings, by the first masters.

Opposite the west front of the house is a lawn of considerable extent, on each side of which are planted rows of Scotch firs, and at the end is an obelisk 120 feet high, encircled by a range of elms. From the obelisk through an avenue, you discover a most enchanting prospect of a pavillion, at the foot of which is a fine piece of water, and over it is a bridge formed of one arch wonderfully light, and easy of ascent; leaving this bridge, you enter into a shrubbery,

shrubbery, which leads along the confines of the river, and brings you to a most romantic grotto, in one apartment of which to the right are these lines :

“ Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep,
“ And to the murmur of these waters sleep :
“ Oh, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave,
“ And drink in silence, or in silence lave.

The figure of the nymph herself is elegantly formed, and the waters tinkling round her, with the gloom and stillness of the place, has an effect that is pleasingly melancholy to the imagination. Quitting this grotto, which is in the truest style of rural simplicity, you next ascend a flight of steps into the shrubbery, which leading along the borders of the river, brings you to the pantheon, where you see at one view, the choicest assemblage of beauties : In the front an elegantly formed piece of water, with the cavern of Neptune, a temple dedicated to Flora, and on the right an antient cross in imitation of Egyptian granite, a handsome stone bridge, the temple of Apollo, and a profusion of groves properly diversified and adapted to their situations.

In some part of the pleasure-ground you enter the bosom of a gloomy wood, formed for midnight contemplation, which leads you by a gentle ascent to a rustic pile called the Convent, in which is a good painting dug out of the ruins of Glastonbury-Abbey, and an antient drawing of our Saviour. From the Convent you next descend the other side of the hill, and then enter into an extensive wilderness, which leads you to the summit of the brow on which Alfred's Tower is placed ; the building is of a triangular form, of modern date, and built in brick ; the height perpendicular is 155 feet, and the number of steps is 121. Nothing can be conceived more striking than the prospects from every side of this structure, round one turret of which, for the benefit of the view, a gallery has been railed in the securest manner ; over the portal on the outside is the following inscription :—

“ Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected
“ his standard against Danish invaders ; to him we owe the
“ origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Al-
“ fred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and
“ a christian, the father of his people, and the founder of
“ the English monarchy and liberties.”

From

From Alfred's Tower to the house, the eye is charmed with a number of delightful views; and in many other parts of the garden are interspersed, temples and statues, and other buildings, which altogether display the exquisite taste of the possessor.

F O N T H I L L, W I L T S H I R E,

The Seat of William Beckford, Esq.

This Seat was in the time of the late William Beckford, esq; (twice Lord-Mayor of London) burnt down on the 12th of February 1755, when nearly finished; but is now rebuilt very magnificently. The whole loss was computed at 30,000*l*. The whole building is of stone dug out of quarries not half a mile distant, and the plan is elegant and superb. There are many remarkable fine marble chimney pieces, by Rysback, and other artists, and the chief rooms are ornamented with a number of valuable pictures. The grotto and the gardens belonging to this house are very beautiful, and the shrubbery continues round the park for nearly three miles in a regular zig-zag. The grounds, however, though not variegated, pretty. The river is not inelegantly shaped, and the whole conveys the idea of care and cultivation.

L O N G - L E A T, S O M E R S E T S H I R E,

The Seat of Lord Viscount Weymouth.

This noble Seat is 17 miles from Bath, in the road to Stourton, it is an antient and magnificent structure, and for the size and number of apartments is equal perhaps to any house in England. The paintings in general are tolerably good, especially a head of the unfortunate Jane Shore; this picture, indeed, is worthy of admiration, not so much for its execution or design, as for the beauty, humility, and resignation, which are divinely worked in the countenance.

This Seat has been greatly improved by the celebrated Mr. Browne; the park is very extensive and well planted, the water pleasingly disposed, and the whole forms a pleasing scene of beauty and magnificence.

C I T Y of W E L L S, 20 Miles from BATH.

This City has one of the finest Cathedrals in England; the west front was certainly very magnificent, and has ever been admired for its antient imagery, being an entire pile of statues;

statues; but the taste being rudely Gothic, it does not strike a common observer with either elegance or simplicity; the outside carries a venerable and awful look, and the inside is carefully attended to, as well with respect to neatness as conveniency.

Two miles from this city, in one of the Mendip hills, is the famous cavern called **WOOKEY-HOLE**, one of the greatest natural curiosities in England. In this subterraneous cavern are a number of incrustations, representing different figures, particularly the tomb as they call it of the Old Witch of Wookey, who is said to have resided here.

About three miles from Wells are the stupendous cliffs of Cheddar, well worthy observation.

Six miles distant from Wells, are the ruins of **Glastonbury-Abbey**, formerly the richest and most magnificent in the world: The time of its foundation is not certainly known, but was most liberally endowed by the munificence of King Ina, who built the great church; it was likewise benefited by Edward the Elder, Eldred, Edgar, and other Saxon Kings and Nobles; but at the conquest, King William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and in 1083, made one Tustin, a Norman, Abbot thereof. The Abbot's kitchen is now much more entire than any other part of the building of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction.

On a hill near the town, was a church dedicated to St. Michael, where Richard Whiting, the last and most celebrated Abbot, and whose hospitality was so great, that he often entertained five hundred horseman at a time, was hanged by order of Henry the Eighth, for having let fall some hasty expressions when the King's Commissioners arrived to seize upon his revenues. The walls of the church are now falling to decay, but the tower is still standing, which is called **Glastonbury Torr**, and serves as a land-mark.

B O W - W O O D, WILTSHIRE,

The Seat of the Earl of Shelburne.

This elegant Seat is 18 miles from Bath, in the London road to Calne; it has within these few years been very much enlarged, and the park made very extensive, in which is an elegant mausoleum erected to the memory of the late Earl, who is interred there. A fine piece of water has been lately
made

made in it, and the whole has undergone many other splendid improvements.

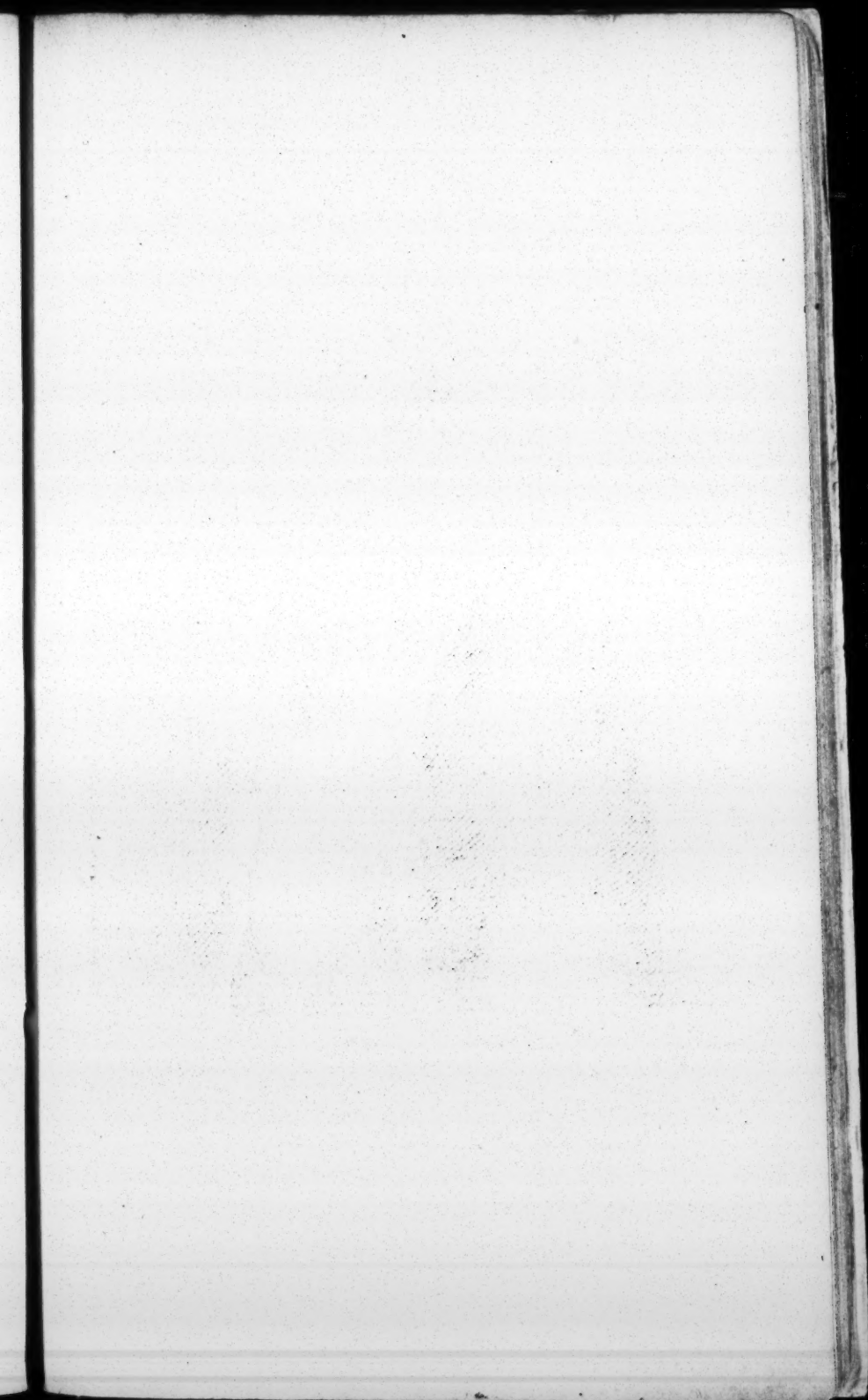
PEIRCEFIELD, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

The Seat of Valentine Morris, Esq.

This Seat is about twenty-six miles from Bath, just across the Severn, and near the town of Chepstow; it possesses the most beautiful and magnificent scenery, take it in all its parts and varieties, of any place in the kingdom. From a small shrubbery you are led to a spot railed in, called from its frightful eminence, the Lover's Leap, the perpendicular height of which is computed at 300 feet. It commands the conflux of the Wye, and the Severn, and looks down the latter to the Bristol channel, while stupendous rocks, immense woods, distant prospects, and all the softer beauties of elegant improvements, render Peircefield a scene that fills the beholder with the most ravishing admiration.

About six miles from Mr. Morris's, is the ABBEY of TINTERN, a most beautiful ruin situated in the bottom of a vale. Never did the eye behold a more venerable object than this Abbey presents on the entrance of the great door. Nothing remains now but the walls, some of the arches, and the stone casements of the windows; but the charming simplicity of the whole, with the native verdure of the turf, strike the delighted fancy, while festoons of evergreen tendrils, climbing through the interstices of the Gothic pillars, throw an awful solemnity round its head. This Abbey was founded by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, Lord of Caerwent and Monmouthshire, in the year 1113.

Strangers from London who visit Bath may have an opportunity when they return, and they would travel only 15 miles out of the way, of seeing the fine seat and woods of Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester; the city of Oxford, that seminary which affords such a variety of elegant gratifications; and would be within a few miles of the Duke of Marlborough's superb palace at Blenheim, and the fine gardens of the Earl of Temple at Stow. Or if they would like to take a different route through Salisbury, which is only 14 miles farther than the direct road, they might entertain themselves by visiting that wonderful curiosity Stonehenge; near which is the Duke of Queensberry's Seat: And two miles from Salisbury is Wilton House, the Seat of the Earl of Pembroke, in which are a greater number of antique busts,





W. Hoare sculp.

Richard. Nash Esq.^r D
From an Original Painted by M.^r Hoare, &
presented to the Corporation of the
CITY of BATH.

bufts, ftatues, and capital paintings, by the beft mafters, particularly Vandyke, than in any houfe in England. In the neighbourhood of Salifbury is likewife the antient Seat of Lord Radnor, a houfe very well worthy obfervation.

The delightful Seats of Mr. Bampfylde at Heftercomb; Sir Charles Tynte, at Halfwell; and the Earl of Egmont, at Enmore Caftle; (all near Bridgwater) are well worthy the time and attention of a curious traveller:—The gardens and rural beauties at Heftercomb are the ftriking object. An hermitage in it, with the figure of an old witch painted in the centre pannel, occafioned the following genteel compliment from the late Dr. Langhorne:

“O’er BAMPFYLDE’S woods, by various nature grac’d,
“A *witch* prefides! but then that *witch* is *taste*.”

Enmore-Caftle is remarkable for the peculiarity of its building, being a quadrangle of dark-coloured ftone round a court; it is furrounded by a dry foffe 40 feet wide and 16 deep, from which are openings to all the offices, ftables, &c. under the lawn.

Halfwell-Houfe is beautifully fituated, in the middle of an ornamented park, about two miles from Enmore. The rides in this park are very extenfive, and command a great variety of extenfive profpects, and rich landfcapes.

Having thus given a concise description of the city of Bath, and its environs, as well as of fuch particulars as were thought more immediately interefting to thofe who vifit this city, the following fhort account of

RICHARD NASH, Efq;

the perfon to whom it is peculiarly indebted for its prefent flourishing ftate, will, it is prefumed, add to the entertainment of every reader. The annexed portrait of him is taken from a picture in the Town-hall, painted by Mr. Hoare, and reckoned by every perfon that knew him to be a very great likenefs.

RICHARD NASH, Efq; was born in the town of Swanfea, in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, in the year 1673. His father was a gentleman whose principal income arofe from a partnership in a glafs-houfe; his mother was niece to Col. Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell, in defending Pembroke-Caftle againft the rebels.

He

He was educated under Mr. Mattocks, at Carmarthen School, and from thence sent to Jesus-College, Oxford, in order to prepare him for the study of the law. The first method he took to distinguish himself at College was not by application to study, but his assiduity for intrigue.—His stay at College was, on that account, but of short duration.

The next step he took was, to purchase himself a pair of colours in the army, which situation he thought the best adapted to gratify his inclination for gallantry. He soon became disgusted with the life of a soldier, quitted the army, and entered his name as a student in the Temple-books, and here he went to the very summit of second-rate luxury. In this manner Mr. Nash spent some years about town, till at last his genteel appearance, his constant civility, his polite manly behaviour, and above all, his great goodness of heart, gained him the acquaintance and esteem of several persons qualified to lead the fashion both by birth and fortune.

About this time, (the latter end of the last century) the city of Bath was reckoned one of the poorest cities in England; the buildings were extremely mean, and the inhabitants rude and unpolite. There were neither ball-rooms nor places of amusement. A few families of distinction resorted here for about six or seven weeks in the spring, and when the company were numerous enough to form a dance, they repaired to the bowling-green, open and exposed to the air, attended by a violin and hautboy: And in this situation it continued till the year 1703, when Capt. Webster, who was a resident at Bath, took upon himself the regulation of the amusements, and conducted the company to the Town-hall. Ten couple were then thought a large assembly; and the gentlemen paid only half a guinea subscription. The accommodations were very indifferent, few houses being capable of receiving any family of distinction; and even in the memory of several persons now living, there was only one fashed house in the city.—Thus circumstanced was Bath, and thus confined were its amusements, when Mr. Nash first visited it, with several others of his friends; he was introduced to Captain Webster, an intimacy between them commenced, and he was called the Captain's aid-de-camp. The inhabitants of this city, as well as persons of quality, took every occasion to shew their respect for Mr. Nash, and on the death of Captain Webster, about the
year

year 1710, he was unanimously elected to that seat of government which he so gloriously filled upwards of fifty years.

The band of music (consisting of only five indifferent performers) used to play in the Grove every morning and evening under large trees, which were cut down about 40 years since. But soon after the Pump-Room was built, the physicians solicited Mr. Nash to lead the company there, which he did, and instantly set on foot a subscription for a good band of music; the Pump-room was put under the care of a proper officer; large sums were raised for repairing the roads about the city; the houses and streets began to improve, and ornaments were lavished on them even to profusion.—A few years after, Mr. Tho. Harrison erected a handsome Assembly-room for the reception of the company; and Mr. Nash had the satisfactory pleasure (the greatest he could enjoy) of seeing the city of Bath flourish in so rapid a manner under his administration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe, for the politeness of its amusements, elegance of its accommodations, &c.

Some time before Mr. Nash's decease, Nature gave warning of his approaching dissolution: The worn machine had run itself down to an utter impossibility of repair; and he died at his house in St. John's-Court, Bath, on the 3d of February 1761, aged 87 years, sincerely regretted by every inhabitant of this city, to which he had been so long and so great a benefactor.

In three or four days after his decease, his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, with great solemnity.—About five the procession moved from his house: The charity-girls, two and two, preceded; next the boys of the Charity-School, singing a solemn occasional hymn; next a large band of music, sounding at proper intervals a dirge; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by the six senior aldermen; the masters of the assembly-rooms following as chief mourners. The crowd was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with spectators.

The immediate successor of Mr. Nash, in the office of Master of the Ceremonies, was Mr. Collett, who did not continue to reign long, before Mr. Derrick was chosen to that office, and kept it, notwithstanding the great opposition he met with, till his death, which was on the 28th of March

March 1769; when there were two candidates to succeed him, viz. Mr. Brereton and Mr. Plomer.—Each of these gentlemen were powerfully supported by the company then at Bath; a paper war was a long time continued; a poll demanded and carried on, in which each claimed a superiority of numbers,* and both acted for one night as Master of the Ceremonies; nor can we pretend to say how far discord and opposition might have been carried, had not a reconciliation been effected by a very respectable committee selected from the friends of each party, who unanimously agreed to allow each candidate a ball, and to equally divide the surplus of that year's subscription, amounting to near 500l. between them, on condition that they resigned their pretensions to the Mastership of the Ceremonies, which they consented to:—And Captain WADE, nephew to the late General Wade, was appointed to that office, and officiated at a very numerous and splendid ball on Friday night the 18th of April 1769, when the greatest satisfaction and complacency were expressed by all the company; and a subscription was opened to present the Captain with a gold medallion, to be worn by him as a proper mark of distinction.—The medallion is made of fine gold, enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one side is a raised figure of Venus, with a golden apple in one hand, and a rudder in the other: The motto, *Venus decens*. The reverse is a wreath of laurel: the motto, *Arbiter Elegantiæ, Communi Consensu*.

Mr. Wade resigned his office on the 8th of July 1777; and no less than seven candidates immediately started to be his successor. The contest was, however, at last left between William Brereton, and William Dawson, Esqrs. and it being the wish of their friends to preserve the peace and harmony of Bath, it was proposed at several meetings of the frequenters of both Rooms, that Mr. Brereton should officiate at the Old, and Mr. Dawson at the New Rooms, and accordingly the last week in October following, they were both elected to that office. Mr. Brereton continued in the office of Master of the Ceremonies about three years, and then, by the advice of his friends, declined it, and Richard Tyson, esq; was elected in his place, who wears the medallion presented to Mr. Wade. Mr. Dawson wears ano-

* The candidates were, Major Brereton and Mr. Plomer.—Every subscriber to the balls, whether lady or gentleman, resident at Bath, has a right to vote for Master of the Ceremonies.

ther medallion of fine gold, enamell'd in the highest perfection, and enriched with brilliants. On one side is an elegant figure of Minerva, over which is the motto, *Decus et Tutamen*, and under *Dulce est decipere in Loco*; round these a rich border of enamel of the high Barré colour: On the reverse *Arbiter Elegantiarum* 30 Oct. 1777, decorated with wreaths of laurel and palm, beautifully enamelled on a blue ground in their proper colours.

Since Mr. Nash's days, the office of Master of the Ceremonies has been an office of *profit* as well as honour. Each Master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect.

Measurement of the principal Coach-Roads from Bath, according to the Mile-stones where they are erected.

From Bath to London	Miles	Another Road to London.	Miles	Miles.
To Bathford, thro'		To Batheaston	2	Holywell - 6
Batheaston	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Box -	3	St. Afaph - 12
Horse and Jockey	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chippenham -	7	Abergeley - 12
Melkham	5	Calne -	6	Conway, or Aber-
Devizes	8	Marlborough -	13	conway - 8
Beckington	6	London, as above	74	Llandegay - 12
Overton	4	—	105	Bangor - 4
Marlborough	4			Bangor-Ferry - 2
Froxfield	7			Llangavenny - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungerford	3	To Gloucester, Worces-		Gwyndu - 5
Newbury	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	ter, West-Chester, &		Holyhead - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thatcham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead, through		— 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolhampton	4	North-Wales.		To OXFORD.
Theal	5	To Petty-France	15	To Petty-France 15
Reading	5	Frocester -	14	Didmarton - 2
Twyford	5	Glocester -	12	Tetbury - 6
Maidenhead	8	Upton -	17	Cirencester - 13
Salthill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worcester -	10	Biberry - 7
Slough	1	Broadwater -	16	Burford - 10
Colnbrook	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	New-Inn -	10	Whitney - 7
Hounslow	4	Newport -	19	Oxford - 10
End of Brentford	5	Whitchurch -	21	— 70
Turnham-Green	1	Chester -	21	From OXFORD to
Kensington	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bretton -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	LONDON.
Hyde-park corner	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harding -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Wheatley - 5
—	—	Pantry-bridge	3	Tetfworth - 6
197		Northorpe	2	Stokenchurch 5
		E		Wickham - 7
				Beaconsfield

March 1769; when there were two candidates to succeed him, viz. Mr. Brereton and Mr. Plomer.—Each of these gentlemen were powerfully supported by the company then at Bath; a paper war was a long time continued; a poll demanded and carried on, in which each claimed a superiority of numbers,* and both acted for one night as Master of the Ceremonies; nor can we pretend to say how far discord and opposition might have been carried, had not a reconciliation been effected by a very respectable committee selected from the friends of each party, who unanimously agreed to allow each candidate a ball, and to equally divide the surplus of that year's subscription, amounting to near 500l. between them, on condition that they resigned their pretensions to the Mastership of the Ceremonies, which they consented to:—And Captain WADE, nephew to the late General Wade, was appointed to that office, and officiated at a very numerous and splendid ball on Friday night the 18th of April 1769, when the greatest satisfaction and complacency were expressed by all the company; and a subscription was opened to present the Captain with a gold medallion, to be worn by him as a proper mark of distinction.—The medallion is made of fine gold, enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one side is a raised figure of Venus, with a golden apple in one hand, and a rudder in the other: The motto, *Venus decens*. The reverse is a wreath of laurel: the motto, *Arbiter Elegantia, Communi Consensu*.

Mr. Wade resigned his office on the 8th of July 1777; and no less than seven candidates immediately started to be his successor. The contest was, however, at last left between William Brereton, and William Dawson, Esqrs. and it being the wish of their friends to preserve the peace and harmony of Bath, it was proposed at several meetings of the frequenters of both Rooms, that Mr. Brereton should officiate at the Old, and Mr. Dawson at the New Rooms, and accordingly the last week in October following, they were both elected to that office. Mr. Brereton continued in the office of Master of the Ceremonies about three years, and then, by the advice of his friends, declined it, and Richard Tyson, esq; was elected in his place, who wears the medallion presented to Mr. Wade. Mr. Dawson wears ano-

* The candidates were, Major Brereton and Mr. Plomer.—Every subscriber to the balls, whether lady or gentleman, resident at Bath, has a right to vote for Master of the Ceremonies.

ther medallion of fine gold, enamell'd in the highest perfection, and enriched with brilliants. On one side is an elegant figure of Minerva, over which is the motto, *Decus et Tutamen*, and under *Dulce est decipere in Loco*; round these a rich border of enamel of the high Barrè colour: On the reverse *Arbiter Elegantiarum* 30 Oct. 1777, decorated with wreaths of laurel and palm, beautifully enamelled on a blue ground in their proper colours.

Since Mr. Nash's days, the office of Master of the Ceremonies has been an office of *profit* as well as honour. Each Master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect.

Measurement of the principal Coach-Roads from Bath, according to the Mile-stones where they are erected.

From Bath to London	Miles	Another Road to London.	Miles	Miles.	
To Bathford, thro'				Holywell - 6	
Batheaston	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Batheaston	2	St. Asaph - 12	
Horse and Jockey	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Box - - -	3	Abergeley - 12	
Melksham	- 5	Chippenham -	7	Conway, or Aber-	
Devizes	- 8	Calne - - -	6	conway - 8	
Beckington	- 6	Marlborough -	13	Llandegay - 12	
Overton - - -	4	London, as above	74	Bangor - 4	
Marlborough	- 4		105	Bangor-Ferry - 2	
Froxfield - -	7			Llangavenny - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hungerford	- 3	To Gloucester, Worces-		Gwyndu - 5	
Newbury - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	ter, West-Chester, &		Holyhead - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thatcham	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead, through		— 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Woolhampton	4	North-Wales.		To OXFORD.	
Theal - - - -	5	To Petty-France	15	To Petty-France	15
Reading - - -	5	Frocester - - -	14	Didmarton - - -	2
Twyford - - -	5	Glocester - - -	12	Tetbury - - - -	6
Maidenhead	- 8	Upton - - - -	17	Cirencester - - -	13
Salthill - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worcester - - -	10	Biberry - - - -	7
Slough - - - -	1	Broadwater - -	16	Burford - - - -	10
Colnbrook - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	New-Inn - - -	10	Whitney - - - -	7
Hounslow - -	4	Newport - - -	19	Oxford - - - -	10
End of Brentford	5	Whitchurch - -	21	— 70	
Turnham-Green	1	Chester - - - -	21	From OXFORD to	
Kensington - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bretton - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	LONDON.	
Hyde-park corner	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harding - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Wheatley - - -	5
		Pantry-bridge	3	Tetfworth - - - -	6
		Northorpe	2	Stokenchurch - -	5
		E		Wickham - - - -	7
				Beaconsfield	

	Miles.
Beaconsfield	- 6
Uxbridge	- 8
London	- 15
	—52

To Hereford.

To Gloucester	- 41
Rofs	- 16
Hereford	- 14
	—71

To Warwick, Coventry, Leicester, and Nottingham.

To Tetbury	- 23
Cirencester	- 10
Foss-Bridge	- 8
Stow	- 14
Harford-bridge	13
Warwick	- 14
Coventry	- 10
Leicester	- 25
Loughborough	11
Nottingham	- 16
	—144

To Birmingham and Derby.

To Worcester	68
Droitwich	- 6
Bromsgrove	- 3
Birmingham	- 14
Litchfield	- 16
Burton-upon-Trent	} 13
Derby	- 11
	—131

To Salisbury and Southampton.

To Beckington	10
Warminster	- 6
Heytesbury	- 3
Knooke	- 1
Codford	- 3
Deptford-Inn	3
Steeple-Longford	3
Stapelford	- 2
Newton	- 2
Salisbury	- 6
Alderbury	- 4

	Miles.
Whiteparish	- 4
Romsey	- 8
Southampton	- 8
	—63

To Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Exeter, and Plymouth.

To Radstock	- 7
Old-Down	- 6
Wells	- 6
Glastonbury	- 6
Piper's-Inn	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgewater	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taunton	- 12
Wellington	- 7
Maiden-Down	5
Collumpton	- 8
Bradnnich	- 3
Exeter	- 9
Chudleigh	- 10
Ashburton	- 10
Brent	- 7
Plymouth	- 16
	—127

To Dorchester and Weymouth.

To Radstock	- 7
Chilcompton	4
Cannard's-Grave	8
Ansford-Inn	- 7
Sherborne	- 11
Dorchester	- 18
Weymouth	- 8
	—63

To Sturton, the Seat of Henry Hoare, esq.

To Mitford	- 3
Hinton	- 2
Philip's-Norton	2
Beckington	- 3
Frome	- 3
Long-Leat	- 4
Maiden-Bradley	3
Sturton	- 4
	—24

To Truro and Falmouth.

To Exeter	- 84
Crocadon-Well	11
Oakhampton	- 11
Lifton	- 16
Lanceston	- 4
Five-Lanes-end	8
Bodmin	- 13
Mitchell	- 15
Truro	- 7
Penryn	- 9
Falmouth	- 2
	—180

To Winchester and Portsmouth.

To Salisbury	- 38
Stockbridge	- 16
Winchester	- 8
Waltham	- 10
Wickham	- 5
Southwick	- 4
Portsmouth	- 8
	—89

To Brightelmstone.

To Southwick	81
Havant	- 8
Chichester	- 9
Arundel	- 11
Findon	- 7
Bramber	- 5
Brightelmstone	9
	—130

To Blandford.

To Warminster	16
Shaftesbury	- 15
Blandford	- 12
	—43

To Chepstow, Brecknock, Carmarthen, & Haverfordwest.

To Twerton	- 2
Salford	- 3
Keynsham	- 2
Brislington	- 3
	Bristol

Miles		Miles		Miles	
Bristol	- 2	Treacastle	- 10	To BRISTOL, the	
Old Passage	- 11	Llanymdover	10	Upper Road.	
Chepstow	- 3	New-Inn	- 14	To Kelweston	3
Ragland	- 15	Carmarthen	- 15	Swineford	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abergavenny	10	St. Clare	- 10	Bitton	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crickhowell	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haverfordwest	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Willbridge	- 1
The Bulch	- 7			Hanham	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brecknock	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol	- 3
					11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Directions for TRAVELLERS, &c. when to pass over at AUST, and NEW PASSAGES, between England and Wales.

THE passage over this great river (Severn) is of vast importance to those who travel between England and Wales; therefore observe, that the winds for passing are accounted but two sorts, viz. all the winds that are southerly and westerly are called the *winds below*, and those northerly the *winds above*; and when wind and tide go both one way, there is no passing except at the going out of the tide at Aust, when at three quarters ebb you may pass: But when the wind is above, all passing must be on the flood, or coming in of the tide, and then you may have five hours good passing: When the wind is below, all passing must be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, and then you may have seven hours good passing.

By finding the moon's age, you may, by the following table, know what hours to pass every day in the year:

Time of passing, Wind above.			Time of passing, Wind below.		
MOON'S AGE.			MOON'S AGE.		
Days.	H. M.	H. M.	Days.	H. M.	H. M.
1 16 from	02 00 to	07 00	1 16 from	07 00 to	02 00
2 17	02 48	07 48	2 17	07 48	02 48
3 18	03 36	08 36	3 18	08 36	03 36
4 19	04 24	09 24	4 19	09 24	04 24
5 20	05 12	10 12	5 20	10 12	05 12
6 21	06 00	01 00	6 21	11 00	06 00
7 22	06 48	11 48	7 22	11 48	06 48
8 23	07 36	12 36	8 23	12 36	07 36
9 24	08 24	01 24	9 24	01 24	08 24
10 25	09 12	02 12	10 25	02 12	09 12
11 26	10 00	03 00	11 26	03 00	10 00
12 27	10 48	03 48	12 27	03 48	10 48
13 28	11 36	04 36	13 28	04 36	11 36
14 29	12 24	05 24	14 29	05 24	12 24
15 30	01 12	06 12	15 30	06 12	01 12

For example: if the moon be one or sixteen days old, (which is the day of the change or full) the wind above, you may pass from two to seven; wind below, from seven to two. If the moon be five or twenty days old, the wind above, you may pass from twelve minutes after five till twelve minutes after ten; wind below, from twelve minutes after ten, to twelve minutes after five.

* * It is computed that the difference in passing at Aust and the New Passage, varies but one hour, viz. when the tide is coming in, the wind above, then the New Passage is one hour before Aust: Tide going out, wind below, then Aust an hour before the New. So that observing the difference, the same table serves for both passages.—The boats begin to pass and repass about half an hour before high water.

Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages.

A Coach with six horses, 16s.—Ditto with four horses, 14s.—Ditto with two horses, 12s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each.—A Man and Horse, 1s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Beasts, 4d. each.—Sheep, 2s. a score.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. a score.

For the Use and Information of Strangers resorting to Bath, Lists are hereby subjoined of the Corporation of the City; Medical Faculty, Artists, and Attornies, with their Places of Residence; an Alphabetical List of the several Streets, &c. with the Lodging and Boarding-Houses in each; the several Inns and Taverns, with the Coaches and Machines that set out from each; the Waggon, Carriers, and Barges, to and from Bristol; Account of the Post to and from all Parts of the Kingdom, &c.

B O D Y C O R P O R A T E.

LEONARD COWARD, Esq; Mayor.

Aldermen.	{ John Chapman, Esq;	Walter Wiltshire, Esq;
	{ Edward Bushel Collibee, Esq;	Simon Crook, Esq;
	{ Johnson Robinson, Esq;	AND
	{ Henry Wright, Esq;	James Leake, Esq;
	{ Francis Bennett, Esq;	

William Anderdon, Esq; Chamberlain.

Mr. William Edwards,	{	Sheriffs.
Mr. Edmund Hutchinson,		
Mr. John Symons,	{	Constables.
Mr. Morgan Nicholls,		

C O M M O N C O U N C I L.

Mr. Jacob Smith	Mr. John Palmer	Mr. Henry Parry
John Horton	Geo. Chapman	Robert Forman
Abel Moysey	Charles Phillott	Joseph Phillott
Tho. Harford	Harry Atwood	Tho. Rundell
H. Harington, M.D.	Wm. Watson, M.D.	Charles Crook

P H Y S I C I A N S.

Dr. Charlton, <i>Alfred-buildings</i>	Dr. Corp, <i>Gay-street</i>
Harrington, <i>Northum.-build.</i>	Fothergill, <i>Walcot-parade</i>
Lysons, <i>Paragon-buildings</i>	M. Adair, <i>Bennet-street</i>
Woodward, <i>Gay-street</i>	Nihell, <i>Circus</i>
Falconer, <i>Bladud's-buildings</i>	Stack, <i>Milsom-street</i>
Lee, <i>Brock-street</i>	Woolcombe, <i>Gay-street</i>
Watson, <i>Crescent</i>	Thomas, (Sir Noah) <i>Paragon-buildings</i>
Parry, <i>Catharine-place</i>	Wilson, <i>Chandos-buildings</i>
Smith, <i>Gay-street</i>	Frazer, <i>River-street</i>
Richmond, <i>Queen-square</i>	
Pollard, <i>Bladud's-buildings</i>	

S U R G E O N S.

Mr. Wright, <i>Trim-street</i>	Mr. Nichols, <i>Charles-street</i>
Atwood, <i>Queen-square</i>	Perry, <i>Cross-Bath</i>
Phillot, <i>Milsom-street</i>	Grigg, <i>John's-place</i>
Symons, <i>Alfred-street</i>	Norman, <i>Milsom-street</i>
Rundell, <i>Bennet-street</i>	

A P O T H E C A R I E S and C H Y M I S T S.

Mr. Horton, <i>Westgate-street</i>	Mr. Tickle, <i>Queen-square</i>
Blake, <i>South-Parade</i>	Hay, <i>Bladud's-buildings</i>
Crook, <i>Queen-square</i>	Dawson, <i>Cross-Bath</i>
Wake, <i>South-Parade</i>	Knight, <i>Bond-street</i>
Spry, <i>Pierpoint-street</i>	Gent, <i>Wood street</i>
Anderdon, <i>Harrington-place</i>	Kitson, <i>Belmont</i>
West and Sole, <i>Trim-street</i>	Gabry, <i>Parsonage-lane</i>
Hutchinson, <i>Paragon-build.</i>	Hemmings, <i>Horse-street</i>
Dodd, <i>Stall-street</i>	Green, <i>Cross-Bath</i>
T. Horton, <i>High-street</i>	Howe, <i>Milsom-street</i>
Parry, <i>Cheap-street</i>	Chancellor, <i>Northgate-street</i>
Foster, <i>Barton-street</i>	Collins, <i>Stall-street</i>
Goldstone, <i>Broad-street</i>	

A R T I S T S.

Mr. Hoare, portrait-painter in crayons and oil, <i>Edgar-buildings</i>
Williams, portrait and landscape-painter in oil, <i>Westgate-build.</i>
James, portrait-painter in oil, <i>Oxford-row</i>
Redmond, miniature-painter, <i>Church-street</i>
Vaslett, miniature-painter, <i>Alfred-street</i>
Warren, painter in crayons and oil, <i>Westgate-buildings</i>
Laurence, portrait-painter in crayons, <i>Alfred-street</i>
Roth, portrait-painter, <i>Church-yard</i>
Morris, drawing-master, <i>Northgate-street</i>
Sheldon, drawing-master, <i>King's-mead-street</i>
Hibbart, engraver and copper-plate printer, <i>Bridge-street</i>
Gingell, engraver, <i>Marchant's-court</i>

A T T O R N E E S.

- Mr. Thomas Scudamore, *Marchant's-court, High-street*
 John Jefferys, Master Extra. in Chancery, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Crescent*
 Thomas Harford, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Green-street*
 John Smith, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Paradise-row, Holloway*
 Jacob Smith, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Notary-Public, *Union-Passage*
 William Edwards, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Chapel-row, Queen-square*
 Charles Gunning, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Vineyards*
 William Percival, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Exchequer, *St. James's-street*
 Robert Forman, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Walcot-street*
 Philip George, Master Extra. in Chancery, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Miles's-court*
 Edward Vernon Goodall, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Exchequer, *St. James's-parade*
 William Burge, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Lady-mead*
 Harry Salmon, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Westgate-street*
 Richard Bowsher, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *John's-place*
 John Jelly, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Gay's-Place*
 George Davis, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Exchequer, *Chapel-court*

A L I S T of the
 LODGING and BOARDING-HOUSES.

ALFRED-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Dunn
 Mr. Davis
 Mr. Kennel
 Mr. Laurence
 Mrs. Beale
 Mrs. Bevan

Mrs. Kirkpatrick
 Miss Blake

ABBEY - GREEN,
and

ABBEY-STREET.

Miss Prattenton,
boarding
 Mrs. Viel, *boarding*

Mr. Lloyd
 Mrs. Hall
 Mr. Groom
 Mr. Terry
 Mrs. Norton, *board.*
 Mr. Price
 Miss Temple, *board.*
 Mrs. Garret
 Mr. Margerum

BENNET-STREET.

Miss Jones
Mr. Hale
Mr. Butler, *boarding*
Mrs. Fussell
Mr. Beale
Mr. White
Mrs. Rugg
Mrs. Matthews
Mess. Hartshorn and
 Dyde

BARTON-STREET.

Mrs. Cole
Mr. Foster
Mrs. Butcher
Mr. Harris
Mr. Pile
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Perriman
Mr. Marshall

BROCK-STREET

Mr. Powney
Miss Gainborough
Mr. Goodhinde
Mr. Vivier
Mrs. Dobson
Mrs. Cox
Mr. Philips
Mr. Shields
Mr. Amey

BELVIDERE,
and

AINSLIE'S-COURT

Mr. Nichols
Mr. White
Mr. Chubb
Mr. Brookes
Mr. Downing
Mrs. Sheppard
Mr. Bull
Mr. Dogget
Mr. Broom
Mrs. Brokenbrow

BELMONT.

Mr. Vatchel

**BLADUD'S-
BUILDINGS.**

Mr. Jones

BROAD-STREET

Mr. Paul
Mr. Grimes
Mr. Snagg
Mr. Goldstone
Mr. Pocock

BRIDGE-STR.

Mr. Ashton
Mr. Wood
Mr. Elkington
Mr. Hibbart
Mr. Dibbens

BOND-STREET.

Mr. Youngclafs
Mr. Faulkner
Mrs. Andrews
Mrs. Williams
Mr. Coward
Miss Mayo

**CATHARINE
PLACE.**

Mr. Plura

CHAPEL-ROW.

Mr. Shellard
Mr. Morris
Mr. Breedon
Mrs. Mathews

**CHANDOIS-
BUILDINGS.**

Mrs. Gibbon, *board.*
Dr. Wilson, *board.*

CIRCUS.

Mrs. Fletcher
Mrs. Gibbon, three
 houses

Mr. Gregg
Mrs. Southcote

CHURCH-STR.

Kingston-Buildings.
Mr. Norket, *board.*
Mr. Taylor
Mrs. King, *board.*
Mrs. Bowen
Mr. Redmond
Mr. Ginder
Mr. Brickman

CHEAP-STREET.

Mr. Axford
Mr. Smith
Mr. Dunkerton

CHARLES-STR.

Mr. Palmer
Mr. Symes

CHURCH-YARD.

Miss Dorset
Mr. Jones
Mr. Shaw
Mr. Arthur Jones

CROSS-BATH.

Mrs. Green
Mrs. Treillian

DUKE-STREET.

(*Parade.*)

Mrs. Shaw, 4 houses,
 boarding
Mrs. Simpson
Mr. Philips

EDGAR-BUILD.

Mrs. Binney
Mrs. Ready
Mr. Teafdale
Mr. Leonard

**FOUNTAIN-
BUILDINGS.**

Mr. Webb

Mr. Linley
Mr. Lewin
Mr. Woollard
Mrs. Cottle

**GALLAWAY'S-
BUILDINGS.**

Mr. Ginder, *board.*
Mrs. Garret, *board.*
Mr. Skrine

GEORGE-STR.

Mrs. Crowde, *board.*

GAY-STREET.

Mr. Ford
Mrs. Hibbart
Mrs. Williams
Mr. Pearce, *board.*
Mr. Langford, two
houses
Mr. Plura
Mrs. Bally
Mr. Evans
Mr. Syle
Mr. Grant
Mr. Page
Mr. Goodhinde
Mrs. Parkhouse

**HARINGTON-
PLACE.**

Mrs. Britton, *board.*

**HIGH-STREET,
(Market-Place.)**

Mr. Trotman
Mrs. Ofman
Mr. Sone
Mr. Gibbons
Mr. Waters
Mr. Atwood
Mrs. Tagg, *boarding*
Mr. T. Horton

KINGSTON-STR
(*Kingston-buildings*)

Mr. Sloper, (Abbey
Baths)
Mr. Smith

**KINGSMEAD-
STREET.**

Mr. Sheldon
Mr. Deare
Mr. Spackman

MONTPELIER.

Mr. Robins

**MARGARET'S-
BUILDINGS.**

(*Brock-street.*)

Mr. Viner
Mr. Bond
Mr. Nonnett

MILES'S-COURT.

Mr. Brooker
Mr. Howell

MILSOM-STR.

Mr. Bally
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Miss Williams
Mrs. Weight
Mrs. Leary
Mr. Evans
Mr. Plura
Mrs. Bally
Mr. Abbot
Mr. Gunton, two
houses
Mrs. More
Mrs. Waters
Mr. Cameron
Mr. Crofs, 2 houses
Mrs. Hoskin
Mr. Ward
Mr. Clinch
Mr. Orchard
Mr. Sharp

Mr. Bacon
Mrs. Shaw
Miss Blake
Mr. Howe
Miss Stevens, two
houses
Mrs. Prynne
Mr. Talbot
Mr. Marrett
Mrs. Elliot
Mrs. Batchelor and
Miss Dawes
Mr. Bretton
Mr. Molland
Mr. Mackinnon
Mr. Fielder
Mr. Norman

**NEW KING-
STREET.**

Mr. Best
Mr. G. Hamlin
Mr. Croome
Mr. Hamlin
Mr. Allen
Mr. Cookley
Mrs. Harris
Mrs. Hutchinson
Mrs. Busby

**NORTHUMBERL.
BUILDINGS.**

Mrs. Britton, two
houses, *boarding*
Mrs. Leary
Mrs. Erskine
Mrs. Hale
Mr. Fisher

ORCHARD-STR.

Mrs. Brookes

**ORANGE-GROVE
and COURT.**

Mr. Meyler
Mr. Fither, 2 houses
Mrs. Kircum
Mrs. Hoskins, two
houses

Mrs. Purdie
Mr. Frappel, Grove
Coffee-House
Mr. Roubel
Mr. Speren
Mrs. Peacock, *board*
Mr. Davison, *board*.
Mr. Smith
Mrs. Lawrence, *board*
Mr. Moore

OXFORD-ROW.

Mr. Barnes
Mr. Dunn, 2 houses
Mr. Gengel

NORTH-PARADE.

Mr. Pritchard, Pa-
rade Coffee-house
Mr. Berwick
Mr. Mulleney
Mr. Hay
Mr. White
Mr. Kircum, 2 houses
Mr. Saville
Mrs. Monk
Mr. Clement
Mrs. Bartlett
Mrs. Wyatt
Mr. Pettingal

SOUTH-PARADE.

Mrs. Lee
Mr. Blake
Mrs. Collins
Mrs. Jones
Mrs. Pugh, *boarding*
Mr. Jones
Mrs. Stretch, two
houses, *boarding*
Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Davis
Mr. Harford
Mr. Reeves, 2 houses

PIERPOINT-STR.

Mr. Reeves
Mr. Elkins
Mr. Smith

Miss Rogers
Mr. Keadal
Mrs. George
Mrs. Mullins
Miss Lloyd
Mr. Jones
Mr. Butt
Mrs. Todd
Mr. Spry
Mr. Pettingal, jun.
Mrs. Connor, two
houses, *boarding*

PRINCES BUILD-
INGS.

Mr. Guest
Mr. Smith
Mrs. Burn

PARAGON-
BUILDINGS.

Mrs. Dugdale
Mr. Viel

QUEEN-SQUARE

Miss Erskines, two
houses, *boarding*
Mrs. Bradham, two
houses
Mrs. Matthews
Mr. Birchall
Miss Poulter
Mr. Mais, 2 houses
Miss Roberts, two
houses
Mr. Taylor
Mrs. Gray
Mr. Tickell

QUEEN'S PARADE

Mr. Bacon
Mrs. Gibbons
Mr. Plura

RUSSEL-STR.

Mr. Clarke
Mr. Hughes
Mrs. Randell
Mrs. Stone
Mrs. Morgan

RIVER'S STREET

Mrs. Pulsford
Mrs. Bunning
Mr. Ward
Mr. Phillips
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Hathaway
Mrs. Rains
Mrs. Milford
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Nowell
Mr. Parker
Mr. Mullins
Mrs. Morgan

STALL-STREET.

Mr. Farr
Mrs. Smith
Mr. Huntley
Mr. Smith
Mrs. Day

ST. JAMES'S
PARADE.

Mrs. Hugo, 2 houses
Mr. Singers
Mr. Liddiard
Miss Dart
Mr. Goodall

ST. JAMES'S-
STREET.

Mr. Atwood

SAVILLE-ROW.

Mr. Dunn, 2 houses
Mrs. Judd
Mr. Gay
Mr. Pitman
Mr. Sanders

TERRACE, or
LOWER WALK.

Mr. Bull
Miss Spilbury
Mr. Kircum
Mr. Phynn

TRIM-STREET.

Mrs. Parnell
Mr. Davies

VINEYARDS.

HARLEQUIN ROW.

Mrs. Kingdon
Mr. Ford
Miss Jones
Mrs. Elkington

WADE'S-PASSAGE

Miss Mayo
Mr. Atkinson

WESTGATE-STR.

Mr. Evatt

Mr. Snailom

Mr. Petrie

Miss Hayward, two
houses, *boarding*

Mr. Clark

WESTGATE-
BUILDINGS.

Mr. Davis

Mr. Chilton, *board*.

Mr. Gye

Mr. Robinson

Mr. Fisher

Mr. Warren, 2 houses
boarding

Mr. Wood

Mr. Bowler

Mr. Smith

Mrs. Baker

Mrs. Biffix

WOOD-STREET.

Mrs. Twycrofs

Mr. Gent

YORK-BUILDINGS

York-House

Mr. Salmon

N. B. The general price of Lodgings from the first of September to the 31st of May is 10s.6d. a week for the best rooms, and 5s. for servants rooms; the other three months, viz. June, July, and August, 7s. a week for the best rooms, and 5s. a week for servants rooms.

INNS and TAVERNS; with the COACHES, MACHINES, &c. that set out from each.

The BEAR INN and TAVERN, *Cheap-Street*,
Kept by Mr. PHILLOTT.

YORK-HOUSE INN and TAVERN, *York-Buildings*.
Kept by Mr. LUCAS.

WHITE-HART INN and TAVERN, *Stall-Street*.
Kept by Mr. PICKWICK.

A new and elegant Post-Coach (by way of Cross-Hands and Rodborough) thro' Gloucester and Worcester, to Birmingham and Manchester, sets out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock; stops the night at the Crown inn, Worcester, and arrives early next forenoon at the Cattle inn, Birmingham.—This Coach meets the Hereford at the Bell inn, Gloucester; the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Coaches at Worcester; and the Sheffield, Liverpool, Chester, and North-country Coaches at Birmingham.

An Exeter Post-Coach every morning (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, thro' Wells & Glastonbury, to the London inn, Exeter; carries 4 intides, and meets the Falmouth, Plymouth and Dock Coaches at Exeter.

The Post-Coaches to London, in one day, every morning (except Sunday) at five o'clock.

A Post.

A Post-Coach to London (in 2 days) every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at seven o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Gosport and Portsmouth, thro' Salisbury, Romsey, and Southampton, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Weymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at seven o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Oxford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock.

A Coach to Frome Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Bristol, every day (Sunday excepted) at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 4 and 5 in the afternoon.

WHITE-LION INN and TAVERN, *High-Street.*

Kept by Mr. ARNOLD.

A Post-Coach to Exeter and Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 4 o'clock, to the Hotel and Oxford inns, Exeter.

A Post-Coach to London, in one day, every morning at 4 o'clock.

Also, A Post-Coach in 2 days, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bath, Bristol, and Hotwell Coaches, every morning at nine o'clock, and every afternoon at four.

THREE TUNS INN and TAVERN, *Stall-Street,*

Kept by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

A Mail Coach for London every afternoon at half past 5 o'clock.

A Post-Coach for London, every morning at 4 o'clock (except Sunday.)

A Mail-Coach, every evening at 6 o'clock, (Sunday excepted) to Frome, Warminster, Heytesbury, Salisbury, Romsey, Southampton, Wickham, and Fareham, to Portsmouth, and immediately proceeds on through Havant to Chichester.

A Post-Coach to Exeter, every morning, (except Sunday) at four o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Bristol every morning at 9 o'clock.

CHRISTOPHER INN and TAVERN, *High-Street,*

Kept by Mrs. EAST.

A Post-Coach for London every day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Another Coach for London, at five in the afternoon.

Three Coaches for Bristol every day ; two at nine in the morning, and the other at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Greyhound and Shakespeare Inn and Tavern, High-street,

Kept by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

A Machine for London, every night (except Saturday) at 10 o'clock ; carries six passengers.

Three Coaches for Bristol, every day ; one at 9 o'clock in the morning, one at 3, and another at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

CASTLE INN and TAVERN, *Northgate-Street,*

Kept by Mr. COOKE.

A Post-Coach to Exeter and Plymouth, through Wells, every morning (except Sunday) at five o'clock.

A Post-Coach to London every morning (except Sunday) at six o'clock ; and another, every afternoon (except Saturday) at 5 o'clock.

A Coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock, to Gloucester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead ; meets the Birmingham, Chester, and Liverpool Coaches.

A Coach to Weymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

A Post-Coach to Bristol and the Hotwells, every morning at nine, and every afternoon at four o'clock.

SARACEN's-HEAD INN and TAVERN, *Broad-Street,*

Kept by Mr. DAVIS.

A Post-Coach to Gloucester, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at seven o'clock.

A Post-Coach to London, in one day, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

A Post-Coach to London, every day (Saturday excepted) at four o'clock in the afternoon.

A Post-Coach to Oxford, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Bristol, every morning at nine o'clock, the upper road, thro' Kelfton, Bitton, and Hanham, and goes into Bristol, at Lawford's-gate.

ANGEL

ANGEL INN and TAVERN, *Westgate-Street,*

Kept by Mr. EWING.

A Post-Coach to London every afternoon at four o'clock.

A Two-day Coach every day (except Saturday and Sunday.)

A Coach to Bristol, every morning at nine; and another, every afternoon at three o'clock, to Bristol and the Hotwells.

LAMB INN and TAVERN, *Stall-Street,*

Kept by Mr. DOVER.

A Post-Coach to London every morning and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Thompson's Hotel, Exeter, every morning at four o'clock, Sunday excepted.

A Post-Coach for Bristol, every morning at half past 8 o'clock.

Another to Bristol every afternoon at four o'clock.

N. B. The above Coaches are all made light for travelling, and most of them take only four inside passengers.—The Mail and London afternoon Coaches are guarded, and carry no outside.

ANGEL INN and TAVERN, *near the Old Bridge,*

Kept by Mr. TAYLOR.

A Post-Coach to Bristol, every day at nine o'clock in the morning.

The Salisbury Waggon sets out from this Inn, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and arrives from Salisbury, (through Warminster) Tuesdays and Fridays.

FULL MOON INN and TAVERN, *near the Old Bridge,*

Kept by Mr. EDWARDS.

W A G G O N S.

WALTER WILTSHIRE's Flying Waggon sets out from his Warehouses in Broad-street, Bath, and White-Swan, Holborn-bridge, London, every Sunday at six, and Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath every Wednesday and Saturday morning early.—His Slow Waggon sets out from Bath every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, and arrive in London the Friday, Monday, and Tuesday following at noon; set out from London every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive in Bath Saturday, Monday, and Thursday, at two in the afternoon.—Also, a Slow Waggon from Bath every Saturday morning at four o'clock, which arrives in London the Wednesday at noon.

WILLIAM JAMES's Flying Waggon set out from his Warehouse, in Walcot-street, Bath, every Wednesday and Sunday nights; arrive at the New White Horse Cellar, and Black Bear, Piccadilly, and Three Cups, Bread-street, London, Saturday and Wednesday mornings; and returns to Bath and Bristol in the same time.—These Waggon are very convenient for passengers, and carry a guard for their safety.—His Slow Waggon in and out every day.

Also, his Waggon to Exeter and Plymouth, set out every Wednesday and Saturday after the London Fly arrives; call at the Three Crowns at Bridgwater, the George at Taunton, and return with goods and passengers every Saturday and Wednesday morning, to be forwarded by the Flying Waggon to London.

The Proprietors of the above Waggon will not be accountable for money, plate, or jewels, of more than 5*l.* unless entered as such.

Stage Waggon to Bristol every morning, (Sunday excepted) by Mr. Castle, in Stall-street, Mr. Parsons, in Corn-street, Mr. Bascum on the Quay, and Mr. Davis in Horse-street.

A Caravan, by John Radway, sets out every Wednesday afternoon from the New Inn, in Kingsmead-square, to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tetbury; and returns every Tuesday.

Persons who live in Bath may also send parcels every Wednesday evening into the country by the men who carry THE BATH CHRONICLE; which is circulated in Amesbury, Avebury, Axbridge, Bristol, Bradford, Batheaston, Box, Bridgwater, Bruton, Berkeley, Calne, Colerne, Corsham, Castle Cary, Chippenham, Chew, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Devizes, Dursley, Frenchay, Frome, Frocester, Gloucester, Glastonbury, Heytesbury, Hanham, Highworth, Hungerford, Laycock, Lavington, Lambourn, Melksham, Marshfield, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Minchinhampton, Minehead, Newport, Newbury, Pensford, Petherton, Pewsey, Ramsbury, Shepton-Mallet, Stroud, Seend, Sodbury, Swindon, Salisbury, Sherborne, Trowbridge, Tetbury, Taunton, Wells, Wincanton, Westbury, Wilton, Wrington, Wantage, Wootton-Bassett, Wickwar, Wootton-Underedge, Wellington, &c.

Likewise, to many of the above places every Monday, by the men who carry HOOPER and KEENE's *Bath Journal*.

For the convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, and other passengers, going to Ireland by way of South-Wales, two passage vessels are established between Hubberton or Milford-Haven and Waterford, which sail once a week between these ports. Fare for cabin passengers, without board, 1*g.*; with board, 2*gs.*; common hold passengers 5*s.* Horses 1*g.*; and post-chaises 2*gs.*

BARGES, for the conveyance of goods to and from Bristol, are kept by Mr. Ward, in Bradley's-buildings.

An ACCOUNT of the Days and Hours the
POST sets out from and arrives at **BATH.**

As altered since the Commencement of the Mail-Coaches.

To and from London, (and parts beyond) Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, and Chippenham.

Goes out—Every Evening, (except Saturday) at 5 o'clock.

Comes in—Every morning, (except Monday) from 9 to 11.

To and from all parts of Oxfordshire, Abingdon, Farringdon, Malmesbury, Swindon, Wotton-Basset, Cricklade, Highworth, Northleach, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Tetbury, Minchinhampton, Stroud, &c.

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday nights, at ten.

Comes in—Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, from 6 to 9 in the morning.

To and from the greatest part of Dorsetshire, and Hampshire, Salisbury, Heytesbury, Warminster, Westbury, and Frome.

Goes out—Every Evening, except Sunday, at 5.

Comes in—Every morning, except Monday, from 7 to 9.

To Devizes, Bradford, and Trowbridge.

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights, at ten.

Comes in—Monday night, and Thursday and Saturday mornings.

To and from Cornwall, Devonshire, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgewater, Wells, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkern, and part of Dorsetshire.

Goes out—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, at 10.

Comes in—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, about 8 at night.

To and from Ireland, Wales, part of Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Birmingham, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Newnham, Newent, Michel-Dean, Colford, Berkley, Dursley, Wotton-Underedge, &c.

Goes out—Monday and Saturday nights, at 10, Thursday mornings, from 6 to 8.

Comes in—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, about 6 in the evening.

To and from **BRISTOL.**

Goes out—Every Morning about Nine.

Comes in—Every Evening about Six.

WM. TAYLOR, Bookfeller and Stationer,
In Church-street, Kingston-Buildings, BATH,

THE Publisher of this Bath Guide, keeps a large and commodious CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of Seven Thousand Volumes, by the best Authors, and on the most useful and entertaining subjects, including the New Publications; which are lent to read at 20s. 6d. per year, 4s. per quarter, and 2s. per month.

☞ The London, Dublin, Bath, and Bristol News-Papers, taken in at the Library for the use of the Subscribers.

Of the above W. Taylor may also be had,

I. A CHYMICAL ANALYSIS of the Bath Waters; containing an Account of the MINERAL SUBSTANCES which the Bath Waters bring up with them out of the Earth; the Chalybeate, Sulphureous, Saline, and Earthy Principles of them; and how the Bath Waters are generated. Price 1s. 6d.

By R. CHARLETON, M. D.

II. An Enquiry into the Efficacy of Bath Water in Palsies. By the same Author. Price 1s. 6d.

III. Cases of Patients admitted into the General Hospital at Bath, under the care of the late Dr. Oliver; with additional Cases and Notes. By the same Author. To which are added, Observations on Stomach Complaints, and the Jaundice. Price 1s. 6d.

The above Three Pamphlets may be had bound together, price 4s. in boards; or in Calf lettered, 5s.

IV. A NEW PLAN of the City of BATH, with the additional Buildings to the present Time, on a Sheet of fine Royal Paper. 1s. And on a small Scale, for the Pocket-Book. Price 6d. coloured 1s.

V. A MAP of five Miles round the City of BATH, on a Scale of one Inch and a half to a Mile, reduced from an actual Survey, with Alterations and Improvements to the present Time. Price 1s. 6d.

VI. An Account of the Days and Hours the Post sets out from and arrives at Bath, as altered since the Commencement of the Mail Coaches. Price 3d.

VII. The Housekeeper's Annual Account Book. Price 1s. 6d.

VIII. A NEW INQUIRY into the Nature and Properties of the CHELTENHAM WATER; containing an account of the DISEASES in which it is indicated, and the DIET, and REGIMEN necessary to its successful use.

By A. EOTHERGILL, of Bath, M. D. F. R. S.
Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Medical Societies of London and Edinburgh. Price 1s. 6d.

IX. All Sorts of BIBLES, COMMON-PRAYERS, &c. of the best Editions, and in the most elegant or plain Bindings; Testaments; Spelling, and all other School-Books; Variety of entertaining Little Books for Children; Music-Books; gilt and plain Message-Cards; a great Variety of Visiting Tickets; and every other Article in the Bookselling and Stationary Branches, at the lowest Prices.

,
d
f
n
-
r,
n
-
h
-
e
y
d,
d
s
.
ab
s.
s.
le
y,
d.
m.
ne
.
of
ne
n
be
ne
s;
le
;
in